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TWELVE PAGES.
MORNING EDITION.

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Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
5-30 P.M.				
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
9th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
3rd Apl.	BRITANNIA	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
COMBRIA	542.3	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
CORBBR	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
CORBBR	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
VORWAERTS	5,990	R. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

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Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ORWARTS	5,990	R. Bednarz	25th Jan. 1909.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 4th Jan.	11 a.m.	P D & O*
KOLA	1,205	Thurs 31st Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 1st Jan.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Jan, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 2nd Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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30th December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Peyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,395	Guironnet	29th Jan. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

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Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1909.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hanis	...	7th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	B. Kon	... 9th Jan.	20th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	...21st Jan.	2nd Feb.
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	...5th Feb.	16th Feb.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1909.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelonc	17th Feb.1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1909.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1909, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' proceedings.

Government Resolutions—

2. Appointing Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan to be a member of the Corporation *vice* Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., resigned.

3. Appointing Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas to be a member of the Corporation *vice* Sir Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Kt., deceased.

4. Letter from the A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Governor—Conveying thanks of His Excellency and Miss Clarke for the Corporation's message of sympathy on the occasion of Lady Clarke's death.

5. Letter from Mr. F. C. Harrison—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

6. Government Letter—Intimating the re-appointment of Khan Bahadur Darashah Ratanji Dhishgar to be a member of the Joint Schools Committee.

7. Letter from Mr. A. G. Pinto—Complaining of dust nuisance, etc., at Paltan Road.

8. Letter from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors—Protesting against the erection of a urinal right in front of their client, Mr. Esoofally Abdoolally's property at DaLisle Road.

9. Letter from the Commissionor—Reporting as to the question of payment of interest on Muncipal Debentures at Calcutta and at Government Treasuries.

10. Government Letter—Intimating that steps will be taken to amend Section 378 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act so as to facilitate action in respect of buildings unfit for human habitation.

11. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding Government Resolution which sanctions Tramway by-laws.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

12. Reporting the writing-off of the book-value of certain stores.

13. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,500 for printing 250 copies of old Municipal Acts, &c.

14. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,241 for constructing a pail depot &c., at Malabar Hill.

15. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 750 to meet the rent of offices for Water Works Inspectors.

16. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, an additional Leave Regulation, for treating as Municipal service absence of Municipal employes on special temporary duty.

17—18. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, Budget transfers (17) of Rs. 747 to meet extra expenditure in the markets department, and (18) of Rs. 2,340 to meet excess expenditure due to renewing the Paltan Road Stable, etc.

19. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1 500 for the purchase of three improved pattern scavengering carts.

20. Recommending a grant of Rs. 30,000 for filling in a further portion of the Babula Tank.

21. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,330 to meet excess expenditure due to repairs to meat Vans.

22. Recommending a grant of Rs. 7,590 to meet the cost of certain drainage works.

23. Recommending a grant of Rs. 4,000 for purchasing furniture for the offices of Deputy Health Officers.

24. Recommending algrant of Rs. 71-6-2 to meet the allowances payable to the staff engaged for preparing plans, &c., for the new Municipal Workshops.

25. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,295 for remodelling a house gully between Abdul Rehman and Dhanji Streets.

26. Recommending a grant of Rs. 10,054 for extending the sub-way under the Arthur Road Level Crossing through which the Tansa Main passes.

27. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 3,848 to meet the cost of fire buckets for the Municipal Building and of repairs thereto.

28. Municipal Budget Estimates for 1909-10.

Letters from the Commissioner—

29. Requesting sanction to a plot of Municipal land near Elphinstone Road being leased to the Textile Manufacturing Co.

30. Forwarding a statement regarding road scraping removed during the last monsoon.

31. (a) Forwarding Government Resolution regarding the proposal for obtaining the plot adjoining the Municipal Offices at Dhuikshaw Road for the future extension of the Municipal Offices. (b) Reporting as to the requirements of the Municipality in regard to the extension of the Municipal Offices.

32. Requesting sanction to the deputation of two Municipal employes on special duty under Government.

33. Requesting sanction to the laying of a drain in a passage leading to Government Gate Road, Parel.

34. Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the improvement of Church Gate Street.

Letters from the Commissioner—

35—36. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for (35) Church Gate Street and (36) certain streets at Colaba.

37. Requesting sanction to a well in the compound of the Sir J. J. School of Art being closed and made over to the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Government Letters—

38. Forwarding a report of the Committee appointed to suggest measures for the spread of primary education in Bombay.

39. Forwarding Annual Administration Reports of the Bombay Veterinary College and the Civil Veterinary Department for 1907-08 together with Government Resolution thereon.

Letters from the Commissioner—

40. Forwarding a report regarding the effect of the filling done by the City Improvement Trust in connection with their Scheme No. IV (Garodevi).

41. Reporting the action taken for the improvement of milch cattle stables.

42. Requesting sanction to the supply of water to the Kurla Municipality for a further period of three years.

43. Requesting orders as to the preparation of a trust deed for the S. S. Bengalee Girls School.

44. Forwarding a report from the Executive Health Officer regarding the collection and disposal of town-sweepings.

45. Forwarding copy of High Court Judgment in Suit No. 166 of 1908, filed by Mr. Lalbhai Tricumlal and others.

46. The Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for 1907-08 and its Review by the Standing Committee.

Letters from the Commissioner,—

47. Submitting Analytical and Bacteriological reports on the Bombay water-supplies.

48. Requesting sanction to certain pipes, &c., being sold away by public auctions.

49. Joint Schools Committee letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

50. From Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—For providing Rs. 2,500 in the Budget Estimates for 1909-10, for musical entertainment at the Garden on the Esplanade.

51. From Dr. S. S. Batliwalla—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the steps that should be taken for improving a lane called the Parel Cross Road.

Memoranda from Municipal Secretary—

52. Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

53. Submitting a monthly statement of Committees of the Corporation.

54. Report of Committee of the Corporation regarding address of condolence to His Excellency Sir George Clarke.

55. President's report regarding the interview between His Excellency the Governor and the Corporation's deputation in connection with the question of the removal of Health Camps on the Kennedy Sea face.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

56. Regarding an offer for the endowment of a charitable dispensary at Kamathipura.

57. Regarding a proposal for prescribing fresh regular lines for Cathedral Street.

58. Regarding measures for mitigating the dust nuisance in Bombay.

59. Regarding road excavations and repairs.

60. Regarding the question of making departmental arrangements for the payment of interest on Municipal debentures, etc.

61. Regarding the proposed alteration of the Bombay Improvement Trust's Mathew Road Street Scheme No. XXVII.

By Order of the President,

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 29th December, 1908.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 31st, instant, and 1st and 2nd proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1908.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GUNY BAG BALES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Laladhur Thakuray Thuker, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p. m. the following:—

At Mircha Gully, Mandvi—Guny bags, Mehta boxes, etc.

At Bardan Gully, Mandvi—bales of guny bags, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 29TH DECEMBER, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF INDIAN EMBROIDERIES.

Messrs. SORAJBEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th December, 1908, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at their sales room, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a lot Indian Embroideries, consisting of—Broad cloth wall curtains, Satin Embroidered table covers, Velvet table covers, Satin Centre pieces, Velvet cushion covers, Tea cosy, Dollies, Handkerchiefs, including 1 silver bowl and 16 pieces silver buckles, also Japanese silk night gowns, shawls, etc., etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 29TH DECEMBER, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, sweepings etc. at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, wheat linseed, in bags, till and Jowari in bags, cotton seeds in bags, bundle of cloth, boxes of luggage, 2 wagons of timbers, bundle of leather, bundle of brass pots, basket of bundles, bundle of hammers, cases of bar soap, bundle of gunny, lot of wooden planks, empty casks, zine slabs, cases of pictures bundle of tin sheets drums of oil, cases of wine, lot of condemned sheet and ropes, etc.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Sandhurst Road, Koobharwada, Girgaum and Khetwadi Back Road, Pathan Street and Northbrook Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the site on WEDNESDAY the 6th January next, at 4-30 p.m. the following very valuable building plots for a term of 999 years.

KOBHARWADA SECTION SCHEME No. III.

Plot No. 3—Situate at the junction of Sandhurst Road, First Pathan Street and Northbrook Street, containing about 1,220 square yards.

Plot No. 4—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, No-thbrook Street and Koobharwada Street, about 1,120 square yards.

Plot No. 5—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Koobharwada Street and Bhandari Street, about 841 square yards.

GIRGAUM AND KHETWADI SECTION.

Plot No. 1A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Back Road, about 1,433 square yards.

Plot No. 2A—At Sandhurst Road near its junction with Charni Road, about 1,090 square yards.

Plot No. 3A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road with Khetwadi Main Road about 899 square yards.

Plot No. 4A—Near junction of Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi Main Road and Khetwadi 6th Lane, about 1,119 square yards.

Plot No. 5 A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi 2nd Lane and Khetwadi 3rd Lane, about 608 square yards.

Full particulars, auction condition, form of lease and development plan of the estate, together with a copy of the Board's rules and regulations for buildings can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N. B.—The sale will be held on Plot No. 3 Kumbharwada opposite Golepitha.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS,

On THURSDAY, the 7th January next, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. and A. PRATAM & Co. and on account and risk of Mr. Khimchand Kalidas the following parcels of pearls.

Parcel No. 224—2 Bundles, 857 round undrilled Asmani pearls about 235 chows.

Parcel No. 233—7 Bundles, 365 round undrilled Asmani pearls, about 300 chows.

Parcel No. 424—2 Bundles, 12 strings, 393 sky coloured pearls, and 144 chows.

Parcel No. 426—2 Bundles, 263 fancy button pearls, about 75 chows.

On account and risk of Messrs. Bapulal Lalloobhoy & Co.

Parcel No. 417—3 Bunches, 21 strings, 683 round string pearls, about 85 chows.

1 Bunch of pearls.

1 pearl nose-ring.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

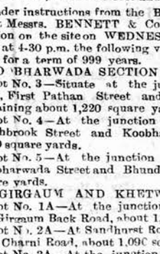
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 29TH DECEMBER, 1908.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.
THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.
For Prospectus apply to
THE SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.

Sounding the praises of Ayer's Hair Vigor. That's what every one does who uses this splendid preparation for the hair. If you don't want to praise it, then you must not use it. You see, you will be so pleased with it that you will just have to tell your friends all about it.



Ayer's Hair Vigor

removes dandruff, makes the hair grow thick and heavy. Handsome hair, rich, glossy hair, always attracts. You may have just such hair if you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor. Accept no substitute.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

DICK'S PATENT
CANVAS AND BALATA
BELTING.
THE BEST BELTS
for
Mills, Factories
and
Railway Workshops.
Absolutely Unequalled
For Heavy Drives.

SOLE AGENTS:—
W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUND .....£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and S

THE FAVOUR OF A VISIT TO THE FASCINATING
SHOW-ROOMS
AT
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.
59, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SPECIAL DISPLAY
FOR THE SEASON

LADIES' HATS, HAND BAG. PURSES, SETS COMBS, GAMES, HANDKERCHIEF, NECKLACES, BELTS, &c.

THE GRAND
XMAS BRAN PIE
WILL BE OPEN
From MONDAY, 21st Dec., 1908
Annas 12 and Rs. 1-8 a dip.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Vennachar, 2,847 tons Captain G. Harrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Ardowan 2,724 tons Captain H. Johnston sailed yesterday for Barrow in Furness with a general cargo.

THE steamer Seirstad 617 tons Captain P. Tannager, sailed yesterday for Bangkok etc with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Naderi 1,168 tons Captain T. S Grey, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

Palinurus ..300 Hickman .... R I Marine
Plassy ....4412 Notley ..... Transport
R I M Northbrook Comdr C B Hinley .... R I Marine
H M S Sphnix Comdr S Lighford ..... G Dock

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 29.

Alavi.....3324 Hill .... B & P S N Co
Arcadia ....3574 Hayward .... P & O Co
Arabia .....4167 Leigh...London.....2-1-09 P & O Co
Bahadur .....2946 Dubois .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen...W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House ..... R A Willis
Cint .....1917 ...Kaselvarn..... M & Co
Caledonia 3529 Gordon London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Clavercsk...2440 Urquhart .....T Morrison & Co
Glenlie.....2650 Soane ..... R A Willis
Hatumet.....2584 Peters .....W & A G & Co
Hydra .....830 Scqueb d .....F F Campbell & Co
Inc rova ...2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Istrar .....2979 Jacob .....T Morrison & Co
Kilchalton.....3418 Higgins.....W & A G & Co
Lady Evelyn...316 Butler ..... M & Co
Lord Kelvin...2158 Moser ..... K N & Co
Nairung... 2862 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Nuddea...1944 Autin .....M & Co
Shah Najan .....2751 Foster ..... Shah S N Co
Sprinburn .....3173 Crosthwaite.....W & A G & Co
Surada.....3400 Archdeacon .....M & Co
Thornbeck.....2345 Shelton .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Vennachar...2847 Harrison .....T Morrison & Co
12 Persia...4198 Haughton ....London ..... 30-1-09 P & O S Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Malcolm	2952	Young	Malabar Coast	s 7-1-09	F Muir & Co
B Devanha	4783	Hayword	Shanghai	6-1-09	P & O Co
C & R Rabenfels	2932	Probst	....Hamburg	1-1-09	W & A G & Co
F Chanda	3951	Tice	...Antwerp	11-1-09	M M & Co
H Kaiser	1714	Poblends	Durban	4-1-09	A Strandes
N Falls of Monoss		Sheelston	...Mostyn Deep	1-1-09	R A Willis
O Umvolosi	1906	Keen	.....Middlesborough	2-1-09	W & A G & Co
P Mayori Maru	2736	Richards	...Japan	6-1-09	N Y Kaish
Q Eastville	2306	Wright	...Genoa	4-1-09	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shah Ameer...19 21 Harrison .....Mauritius 30-12 E Tajbhoy and Jeewanji
2 Ula.....3426... Hodgson.....N F .....M M & Co
3 Fife ...2494 Harrison...Hamburg 2 1-09 T M & Co
4 Shah Nasir 2555 Ranill Jeddah...3 1-09 E Tajbhoy
5 Elgin ....2443 Pratt ....Genoa 4-1-09 Ralli Brothers
6 Clydesdale...2296 Manship.....N F .....J M & Co
7 Koerber 3163 Foresti Trieste 1-1-09 A L S N Co
8 Baron Eldon...2385 Parker N F H G M Ajam& Co
9 Iran 4066 Peebody Dunkirk 9-1-09 K Nixon & Co
10 & 11 City of Sparta 3339 McNeil 31-12-08 Calcutta K Nixon & Co
14 Kola....510 Moxon ...Busreh.....31-12...M M & Co
15 Nowshera 1961 Ramage...Calcutta 2-1-09 M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati ..513 Fakeera...Repairing .....Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri...553 Mahomed B'nagar .. 30-12 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Vennachar s	Harrison.....	Calcutta Dec 19.
	R. I. M. S. Northbrook s	Henley	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Barbarigo s	Giacopello ...	Calcutta &c
	Ardowan s	Johnston	Barrow in Furness
	Seirstad s	Tannager	Bangkok &c
	Naderi s	Grey	Persian Gulf &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Uta for Calcutta &c
„ Kaiser for Zanzibar &c
„ Shah Ameer for Mauritius
„ Goalpara for Persian Gulf &c
„ Moshtari for Persian Gulf &c

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line Steamer City of Manchester arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 27th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer Oceana arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 27th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Mashana passed Lisbon on the morning of the 27th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Macdougall, left Suez on the evening of the 27th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Colquhoun arrived in London on the morning of the 28th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Ogilvy, arrived in London on the morning of the 25th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Mombassa, left Marseilles homeward on the evening of the 27th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. S'eamer Egypt, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 25th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. Steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left Penang on the 29th inst. for Bombay

The same Co's. Steamer Capri, left Penang for Singapore and Hongkong on the 28th instant.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Kanzler arrived at Mombassa from Bombay on the 29th instant

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 29.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—50 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 11 bales skins, Kahn and Khan ; 274 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 74 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Chanda s—2,015 cwts myrabollams Waghji Bechar ; 8,000 cwts cottonseed T Mumraj.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—200 bales hemp P Bhimji; 2,000 tons Manganeze ore, K Nixon and Co ; 480 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Rabenfels s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Fife s—250 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy ; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,694 cwts myrabollams, A Vuzlal ; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rabenfels s—340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 4 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—700 cwts rapeseed sweeping H Canji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Fife s—40 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Eastville s—100 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co ; 502 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oymersey ; 100 tons, old iron, E Tajbhoy ; 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerbeo s—6 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 20 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co ; 170 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—3 chests opium J P and O Co ; 581 1-2 chests opium C Bamonji and Co ; 48 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co ; 138 chests opium Tata Sons and Co ; 7 1-2 chests opium M Sucdeodas ; 100 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 492 chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 154 chests opium S J David and Co ; 276 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 87 cwts beeraboile, P Jethabhoy ; 500 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co ; 200 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 88 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—2,078 1-2 chests opium, C Bamonji and Co ; 341 chests opium, A R J Abraham ; 338 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,013 1-2 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 35 chests opium, M Sucdeodas ; 194 1-2 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co ; 231 1-2 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 86 chests opium G Subhagmal ; 127 chests opium, G Kedarmal ; 330 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Moyori Maru s—50 bales cotton, Ewatt Latham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co ; 102 bales cotton, Sorabji Framji and Co ; 1,400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Moyori Maru s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Moyori Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Devanha s—200 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Fenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 29th December 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	28	12	20 p.m.	1	11
Suez	28	2	20 p.m.	0	35

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are subject to censure. (23-11-08.)

Offices on land lines Haiti (West Indies) reopened for International Traffic (25 12-08.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (25-12-08.)

The Most Bracing Bath.

To obtain a delicious sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity add a little Condy's Fluid to your daily bath.

The "Condy's Fluid Bath" invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means.

The Cooling, Health-giving and Bracing effects are simply Magical, they are so very lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores, and is guaranteed to contain

NO Permanganate of Potash.

Insist on having "CONDY'S FLUID."

CONDY'S, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HACKFORTH.—Dec. 20, at Gaya, the wife of Percy Hackforth, of a son.

DEATH.

OGILVIE.—Dec. 21, at Peshawar, Noel Duncan, son of Captain D. Ogilvie, Royal Engineers, and Mrs. Ogilvie, aged one year.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.
Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. By. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,
I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.
Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.
Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.
Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 11m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 4-23m., 5-9a.; Low water, 11-12m., 10 48a.

Billiards at Pyrke's : Weiss vs. Powalla.

Indian National Congress at Madras.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 30th, First Quarter 11h. 9-9m. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, December 31.—New Year's Eve. Bank Holiday. H. E. the Governor returns to Bombay from tour, 10 a. m. Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club. Billiard at Pyrke's—Weiss vs. Powalla. Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade. Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade. Sun rises, 7h. 12m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 12m. ; High water, 5-22m., 6-36a. Low water, 0-19a.

Friday, January 1.—Banks closed, New Year's Day. New Year's parade of Troops in Garrison. P. and O. steamer "Marmora", with English mails of the 18th December, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Sun rises, 7h-12m.; Sun sets, 6h 13m.

Saturday, January 2.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Banks closed. Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.

Sunday, January 3.—Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground. Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m.

Monday, January 4.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding, when some business was transacted.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA AND GYMNASIUM.—By kind permission of H. E. the Governor, the Governor's band will play at the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana to-morrow from 5 to 6-30 p.m. Special purdah arrangements will be made for the zenana ladies.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.—The Second Maratha Educational Conference will be held in the Town Hall on 30th and 31st December, Proceedings will commence at 1 p.m, visitors and delegates are requested to be present before the appointed time. Visitors' and delegates' tickets will be issued from the Conference office at Sitaram Buildings B. Block.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Friday, the 1st proximo being New Year's day and a Post Office holiday, the latest day for posting foreign parcels at Town Sub-Post Offices in Bombay will be Thursday.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Ville de la Ciotat" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m. on the 2nd proximo. Parcel mail for Netherlands, India, close at 2-30 p.m., the same day.

SENT TO WORKHOUSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Alfred Earnest Jones, a European, was charged by Inspector Hemsworth with being without any visible means of subsistence. The accused was arrested yesterday while begging. The Court declared him a vagrant and sent him to the Government Workhouse. William J. Done, formerly a guard, with a similar offence, was also declared a vagrant and sent to the Government Workhouse.

TRESPASS ON BOARDSHIP.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Yarali Wahidali, a Mahomedan, was charged with trespass. The complaint was that yesterday morning the accused went on board the s.s. "Clan Macleay" and on being questioned by the quartermaster on the watch he said that he had run away from the police as two of his comrades had been arrested. Mr. Waterhouse, Chief Officer, was sent for and he was handed over to the police. The accused said that he had been to the steamer to see the serang. The Magistrate held that the accused's object was evidently to commit theft or some offence and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m to-day :—

March	Under the Double Eagle ..... Wagner
Overture	...Isabella..... Suppe
Serenade	...La Serenata ....
Selection	...The Earl and the Girl..... Caryle
Valse Lente	..Eternelle Folie ..... Nazare Aga
Selection	...The Merry Widow ..... F Lehar
Trot	.....De Cavallier ..... Rubenstien

CHRISTMAS SPORTS IN CAVEL.—Quite an unusually large gathering assembled at the Christmas Sports which were held in the Barretto School compound last Sunday afternoon. The grounds were profusely decorated with bunting etc., a special feature of which was a large Christmas tree for the benefit of about two hundred children gathered there. To sustain a lively interest in the sports generally, the events were divided between children and adults, each of which were competed for with all the "go" possible, and the chief winners were Miss Philips, Miss B. Rozario, Mrs. A. Ribeiro and Master Peter Stanton. The Chicken and Apple race evoked a great deal of merriment, inasmuch as the winners, Mrs. E. Rozario showed her experience in catching poultry and Mr. Almeida his determination to come first at the cost of a good ducking. Dr. Alban D'Souza and Mr. J. B. D'Cruz made very efficient judges and Rev. Father Martin, S.J., kindly distributed the prizes.

SETTLEMENT OF A BHATTIA MILLIONAIRE'S AFFAIRS.—An amicable settlement has, it is stated, been arrived at after prolonged litigation in regard to the estate of a Brattia millionair the late Mr Mulji Jaitha, by which the Bhattia community will benefit to the extent of ten lakhs of rupees. The rival claimants were Mr. Karsandas Dharamsey Mulji and Bai Gangabai, widow of Mr. Gordhandas Sunderdas Mulji the uncle of Mr. Karsandas; and by the amicable settlement referred to property worth many lakhs of rupees has been divided between them. By this settlement also a sum of ten lakhs of rupees has been set apart for charitable purposes; and out of it, four lakhs will be contributed to the fund started for a Bhattia general hospital in Bombay. The late Sir Harkissondas Narotumdas gave Rs. 3,50,000 for the hospital, and Bai Ladkorbai, widow of Mr. Jamnadas Lallubhoy, gave one lakh of rupees. The remaining six lakhs out of Mr. Mulji Jaitha's estate will be utilised in building cheap residence for Bhattias, and for other charitable purposes.

SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENT AT MATHARPACADY.—The residents of Matharpacady enjoyed quite a pleasant time on Boxing Day. At 3-30 p.m. sports were held for the children, the programe also including items for gentlemen and young ladies, the most interesting being Musical Chairs. Miss Lily Baptista won the Ladies' Nomination Race. Miss Alice Xavier the Musical Chair competition, and Miss B. Gonsalves the Lime Race. Most of the prizes for boys races were carried away by Master Bertie Baptista. At the termination of the sports, Mr. D. Baptista distributed the prizes. The entertainment at 9 p.m. opened with a toast by Mr. Theo. Turner, in honour of the donors to the contribution list. This was followed by a Christmas carol by the members of the Matharpacady Club. The duet sung by the Misses Baptista, and "Molly I love you" by Miss D. DeSouza, were much appreciated. Dancing commenced about 10 p.m. and after a very enjoyable evening the party broke up at 2 a.m. The sports and entertaiment were held under the auspices of the Matharpacady Reading and Social Club, and the Managing Committee are greatly indebted to Mr. J. D. Brachen for his strenuous exertions in collecting the amount realised, to Mr. John Mathew Pereira for decorating the shamiana, etc., to Mr. Basil Gonsalves for arranging the programme and to all who assisted to make the the evening a very enjoyable one. The Princess Band was in attendance.

THE MACLEAN WIDOW FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the fund for providing an annuity for the widow of the late Mr. J. M. Maclean are not coming in as freely as could be desired. We would urge those of our readers who wish to subscribe to send in cheques early. Up to the present we have received the following amounts only :—

	Rs.
Mite	15
H. H. (£5)	75
J. A. Wadia	30
A Friend	25
Mr. Paul Knight	300
Total	445

SUIT ON PRO-NOTE.

At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri the Fifth Judge, has disposed of the suit filed by Valla Bhaga and Co., a firm of Marwaris, against one Aba Dhondu for the recovery of amount due on a promissory note. Mr. Hormusji K. Suntoke, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. N. S. Taraporewala, plender, was for the defendant.

The defendant denied the claim and said that the amount of the note had been paid off. He produced a receipt, dated the 21st November, 1907, the same date as the date of the promissory note, bearing an endorsement to the effect that the amount of a prior note as also of the note in suit was paid off. He further pleaded non-joinder of one Bhera Bhoota, lately a partner of the plaitiffs' firm.

The plaintiffs admitted that Bhera was a partner in the firm, and said that he had severed his connection with the firm and passed a release and a power of attorney in favour of the plaintiffs. He was therefore not a necessary party to the suit. As to the receipt the plaintiffs contended that it was fraudulently passed by Bhera, who was on bad terms with them. They produced a statement made by Bhera on the 25th November, 1907, of the outstandings due to the firm in which the defendant was mentioned as a debtor to the firm.

His Honour ruled that Bhera's name should be added as a co-plaintiff. and held that Bhera had acted fraudulently in passing the receipt and that he had not received the payment as alleged. The Court passed a decree for the amount sued upon and certified professional costs for the plaintiffs.

THE King commanded Mr. George Alexander to give a performance of Mr. Alfred utro's new play, "The Builder of Bridge," at Sandringham on December 1, on the occasion of the Queen's birthday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, DECEMBER 29.—Lieut. Bailey, 34th Sikh Pioneers, from England.
Lieut. Hogan, 1st R. I. Rifles, from England.
Major Webb, 3rd Division, from England.
Lieut. Flora, 2nd R. I. Fus., from Australia.
Capt. Curric, S, and T. Corps, from Australia.
Lieut, Gray, 31st Punjabis, from Banu.
Major Morgan, R.A.M.C., from Lucknow.
Lieut. Whittell, 56th Rifles, from Sehore.
Capt. Kinsman, R.H.A., from Secunderabad.
Brig.-Genl. Swan, C.B. from Poona.
Capt. Harding, R.A.M.C., from Madras.
Capt. Crosslay, R.A.M.C., from Calicut.

DEPARTURE, DECEMBER 29.—Capt. Fern, The Rifles Irish, to Agra.
Major Pocock, R.A.M.C., to Meerut.
Lieut. Fairbrother, Army Schools, to Bangalore.
Capt. Currie, S. and T. Corps, to Lahore.
Lieut. Bodkin, 112nd Infantry, to England.
Col. Hogge, I. A., to England.
Capt. Mackenzie, The Rl. Scots, to England.
Lieut. Rees, 13th Hussars, to England.
Lieut. Clarke, 2nd Worces., to Ahmednagar.
Capt. Getrange, R.A.M.C., to Bolaram.
Major Britten, 110th Mahratta L.I., to Ahmednagar.

PROCLAMATION PARADE.

The Troops in Garrison will parade under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Mead, 116th Mahrattas, on Friday, 1st January, to commemorate the Proclamation Day, and fire a feu-de-joie.

The parade will be held on the General Parade Ground. Troops to be in position in line by 8-30-a.m. facing east in the following order from right to left at 12 paces interval :—Royal Garrison Artillery, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, and 116th Mahrattas. (i) Dress—Review Order—Summer Clothing, (ii) Colours will be carried uncased, (iii) Three rounds of blank ammunition per man will be carried.

Adjutants and Markers to be on the ground at 8-10 a. m.

Bands will be massed in rear of the centre of the line.

Cautions will be given by the Officer Commanding Parade, executive commands being given by the officers commanding units, upon 1-G being sounded on the bugle, except that the Officers Commanding Parade will lead the three cheers.

After firing the feu-de-joie, the troops will march past in column and will then march direct to their private parade grounds and dismiss. The Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, will detail a bugler to accompany the Officer Commanding Parade.

Recruits of the 116th Mahrattas will keep the ground under the orders of their Quarter-Master Havildar.

Parade states will be rendered to the Brigade-Major by 10 a. m. on Thursday, 31st December, showing frontage in line, to be occupied by each unit.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 12 noon.

The 109th Infantry will parade on their own parade ground at Santa Cruz at the same hour and will fire a feu-de-joie.

The attention of the Officer Commanding 116th Mahrattas is invited to para. III of Section VII of Bombay Garrison Standing Orders.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Northbrook," Commander C. B. Henley, R. I. M. arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, having left that port on December 19 and called at Madras. The Captain reports that at 9-20 a. m. on the 28th December in latitude 17·58 N., and longitude 73·38 E., Private Parkinson of 1st Devon Regiment, committed suicide by jumping overboard. He was an insane from Rangoon, in charge of military escort.

The "Northbrook" brought Government stores and the following details of various corps Captain Wintle and wife, Lieut. Stickland and wife, Lieuts. E. A. Bray and Henry, Capt D. P. Johnstone, R. A. M. C., Mrs. Bushe and child, Major Bidgood, Capt. R. M. C. E., Porter, 7 warrant officers, 6 women and 8 children ; 120 men, 3 women and 8 children Europeans and 8 men natives.

AMERICANISING CANADA.

A correspondent of "The Times," writing from Calgary (Canada), on "The Imperial Problem in Canada" says :—"The American Sunday newspaper, that most hideously vulgar of all American institutions, is for sale in every Canadian city, and is eagerly purchased. The less prosperous of the Canadian newspapers use American "page-fillers," in which the Stars and Stripes is spoken of as 'our flag,' and Mr. Roosevelt as 'our President.' The news printed in the majority of Canadian journals is supplied through the American Associated Press, and, as a result, the intelligence of the world is seen through American eyes. Consequently, a lynching in Tennessee gets three-quarters of column and an important speech in the British House of Commons a 'stick' and a half. The language of the country is American. That statement will, I know, be disputed, yet it can, I think, be easily proved. Take the average Canadian newspaper west of Winnipeg. The most blatantly 'yellow' of the United States journals misuses the poor English language hardly more terribly. It is not only in the 'heads'—an institution that almost forces bad grammar and a vicious vocabulary ; when you can get only eight letters in a 'head-line' you naturally say 'quake' or 'shake' instead of 'earthquake' and 'rap,' or 'knock,' or 'hit' or 'flay' instead of criticise. But, in most cases the entire newspaper is written with a gay disregard for the principles of English grammar. There are exceptions, but as a whole the influence of the press is towards the degradation and ultimate destruction of the language as it is spoken in England. There are certain daily and weekly publications in the United States which are already written in a dialect that the Englishman cannot understand. The tendency in Western Canada appears to be to copy the United States models. In a smaller degree, this tendency is noticeable in the speech of the people—at any rate so far as slang is concerned. Undoubtedly the picturesque slang of the Western plains is preferable to the horrible language of 'Arry and 'Arriet ; the only point I wish to bring out is that it is American and that the influence of language is among the influences which are contributing to the 'Americanisation' of Canada."

CRICKET AT CALCUTTA.

Second Day.

On the first day (Thursday Bombay had totalled 188 and Calcutta had lost four wickets for 94. On the fisst day Bombay may be said to have been handicapped both in batting and fielding ; but in the latter department there were numerous instances of remissness. Some bright, clean bits of work, however, were done, notably by Cooper, who also bowled well. On the other hand, the batting of the Calcutta men in their first essay was by no means brisk or attractive and had the Bombay players been up to the mark in catching, the score 211 would have been materially reduced. The partnership between Drew and Craik produced 64 runs and then when the latter was joined by Horncastle 49 runs were added by the pair. Craik made a few beautiful off-strokes in composing 91 but he was missed badly in the slips by Powell, Calcutta had a lead of 23 runs on the first innings certainly not a great advantage, and it was thought that the visiting team would go one better in their second attempt. But they fared worse and after due allowance had been made for all drawbacks, their performance is to a large extent disappointing, the whole side being out for a meagre total of 91. Calcutta were left with 69 to win and when stumps were drawn for the day had lost three wickets for 42.

Craik (not out) 19 and Drew (not out) 9 resumed on Friday and an addition of 30 runs saw Drew bowled by Cooper for 19. Horncastle joined Craik ; but the scoring was painfully slow the newcomer taking forty-five minutes in making 17. Six for 173 and Powell wound up with another wicket in the same over, Pope being held by Wright for "zero." Just prior to this Craik got a life, Powell badly dropping him at short slip. With Twiss in the rate of run-getting was a bit brisk and the second century was soon on the board. However, an addition of two runs, saw two more wickets fall, Twiss being clean bowled and Stewart being caught and bowled first ball, both wickets being credited to Cooper. Nine more runs closed Calcutta's account, Craik being l b w to Cooper for 91. With the exception of that one chance Craik shaped like a cricketer his chief hits including nine 4's and seven 3's. Cooper met with most success with the ball, taking six wickets at a cost of 44 runs.

In Bombay's second innings Phillips was the only man who did well and his 41 out of a total of 91 is worthy of much commendation. There was nothing else to record as far as the other batsmen are concerned Tillard and Stow just reaching double figures. Twiss bowled splendidly and his six wickets for 11 runs was a special feature of the match. Calcutta wanted only 69 runs to win and in forty minutes had lost three wickets for 42 runs. Fowke had again the misfortune to be run out; while Guise and Lee were sent back for 12 and 14 respectively both wickets being credited to Powell. The ladies tiffin was well attended and the band of the 10th Jats played during the afternoon.

THIRD DAY.

The game started at twenty minutes to twelve on Saturday, Calcutta now wanting 27 to win and this they obtained at 12 o'clock for the loss of Turnbull's wicket. Craik again contributed to the success achieved by Calcutta, getting a not out 12. Drew was not out 14 and with an addition of 3 extras the home total was 70 for 4, leaving Calcutta winner by six wickets.

Scores and analysis:—

BOMBAY
1st. Innings.

K E Cooper. b Fowke	2
V A S Stow, c Craik, b Fowke	0
F W Townend, b Fowke	8
A S Miller, b Geogehan	31
A K W Tillard, c Geogehan, b Twiss ...	42
E L Marsden, c Craik, b Geogehan ...	48
A Wright, b Fawke	37
S N Powell, b Twiss	0
G Phillips, not out	5
C G Stileman, c Guise, b Geogehan ...	0
L S Farquharson, b Twiss	0
Extras	15
Total	188

Bowling Analysis.

	B	R	M	W
Fowke ...	144	54	6	4
Stewart ...	72	50	2	0
Twiss ...	88	45	2	3
Geogehan ...	78	26	5	3

Twiss 1 no ball.

CALCUTTA.
1st Innings.

G H S Fowke, run out	13
J D Guise, run out	24
S C B Lee, b Cooper	12
G Turnbull, b Cooper	2
J R Craik, lbw b Cooper	91
A S Drew, b Cooper	19
E Horncastle b Powell	17
C M Pope, c Wright, b Powell	0
E K Twiss Cooper...	5
F H Stewart. c and b Cooper	0
F E Geogehan not out	1
Byes 21 leg byes 6	27
Total ...	211

	B	R	M	W
Tillard	54	30	0	0
Stow	72	42	2	0
Cooper	104	44	3	6
Powell... ...	66	21	4	2
Phillips ...	54	14	0	0
Wright	6	7	0	0
Stileman	30	16	0	0
Marsden	18	11	0	0

BOMBAY.
2nd Innings.

E L Marsden, b Fowke	0
G Phillips, b Twiss	41
F W Townend, b Fowke	4
A Wright, c Horncastle, b Fowke ...	1
A W K Tillard, b Twiss	11
K E Cooper, b Twiss	0
V A S Stow, c Turnbull, b Twiss	10
S N Powell, b Twiss	9
L S Farquharson, not out...	1
C G Stileman, c Twiss, b Geogehan ...	1
A S Miller, b Twiss...	0
Byes 9, leg byes 4	13
Total ...	91

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Fowke	54	31	2	3
Stewart	36	13	1	0
Twiss	43	11	3	6
Geogehan	36	23	0	1

CALCUTTA.
2nd Innings.

G Fowke, run out	12
J Guise, b Powell	12
S Lee, l b w, b Powell	14
G Turnbull, c Townend, b Cooper ...	3
J Craik, not out	12
A Drew, not out	14
Byes leg byes 2	3
For 4 wickets ...	70

	B.	R.	M.	U.
Tillard	64	32	4	0
Cooper...	48	31	1

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

POLITICAL REFORMS AND NATIVE PRINCES.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—The "Papers relating to Constitutional Reform in India" have now been before the world for a week. With their contents as a whole we are not in a hurry to deal. In the many hundreds of printed pages of weighty opinions and counter-opinions which the more ponderous of the two blue-books enfolds, there is food for prolonged reflection. But one matter lies on the surface. A year ago we dealt with the draft scheme, viz., the "tentative project of reform outlined in the Home Department letter to Local Governments, dated the 24th August, 1907." We said thereon that "Ruling Chiefs should form a Council apart, and this might suffice as an Imperial Advisory Council." Para 6 of the Government of India despatch of the 1st October, 1908, advises that "the published scheme (for an Imperial Advisory Council) should not be proceeded with at present. . . . We think, however, that there should be an Imperial Council composed only of Ruling Chiefs." Lord Morley accepts the recommendation to drop the mixed Advisory Council, and continues "You still favour an Imperial Council composed only of Ruling Chiefs. Lord Lytton made an experiment in this direction but it remained without successful result." The reason of that failure was explained by Lady Batty Balfour: "The Government at Home had not sanctioned Lord Lytton's proposals to establish an Indian Privy Council and Native Peerage." The time was not, perhaps, then ripe, but even now after thirty years Lord Morley seems to regard the proposal as premature. He does not, however, "wish to express dissent at this stage, and if after consultation with the leading Chiefs you are able to devise a scheme that is at once acceptable to them and workable in practice, I am not inclined to place any obstacle in the way of a full and fair trial."

Lord Morley, however, judges "the practical difficulties in the way of such a Council assembling under satisfactory conditions, to be considerable—expense, precedence, housing, for instance, even if there were no others. Yet if not definitely constituted with a view to assembly it could possess little or no reality." Why? The object is that stated at the Imperial assemblage held on the 1st January 1877; Her Majesty "being desirous of seeking from time to time in matters of importance the counsel and advice of the Princes and Chiefs of India, and of thus associating them with the paramount power in a manner honourable to themselves and advantageous to the general interests of the Empire," appointed a few of them to be "Counsellors of the Empress." He wanted a real Privy Council, but this, his biographer says, was not allowed. He did not want a House of Lords, not does there appear to have been any idea of the "Assembly" which Lord Morley regards as necessary to reality. As was laid at the time, "Measures concerning the welfare of the country should only be taken in consultation with the Counsellors of the Empress, not as a deliberative assembly based on European models—for great Ruling Chiefs might not be able to leave their States simultaneously, and at first they certainly would not care to meet and debate in European fashion—but in a manner congenial to themselves, in the freedom of personal intercourse." This is quoted from Colonel Grey's "Use of Indian Chiefs," 1875.

And this is what the India Despatch seems to contemplate. Lord Morley's objections appear to be anticipated by the Indian Government in their paras. 8 to 11. "The expense of assembling the Council would be considerable;" "some of the more important Chiefs dislike the idea of collective consultation, they hint at difficulties of precedence among themselves, they evidently consider free discussion to be only possible among equals;" they object to attending meetings for the above reasons and those of "inconvenience and interruption of their regular administrative work." Therefore it is proposed that the Council should be created, not by legislation but "in the exercise of the right of the Viceroy to choose his own advisers." This disposes, says the despatch, of all difficulties regarding powers, mode of appointment, meetings, discussion, and so forth: "neither hereditary tenure nor election would be admissible. The members would hold office during the Viceroy's (better read 'Emperor's') pleasures, and it would be at his discretion to consult any of them individually or collectively." "Any member should have power at any time to ask that a question be referred to the Council," compliance being "entirely in the discretion of the Viceroy." "We have little doubt that questions will arise from time to time the disposal of which will be materially facilitated by the deliberations of such a Council. We do not think it advisable to define the scope of consultation more precisely." Such definition, however, is precisely what Lord Morley seems to want, "a scheme" to be prepared in "consultation with the leading Chiefs." We trust that he may yet recognise that "East is East and West is West," and leave the matter, as the India Despatch desires, "to develop by the natural process of growth to which all successful political institutions are due. All needs will be met by the Indian Government's expressed intention of "holding a meeting in the first instance for the purpose of inaugurating the Council, and of giving opportunity for an informal interchange of views, and then conducting the business of the Council by means of correspondence, unless some occasion should render it desirable to call together the entire body."

UN PEU DE CONQUETE.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—Talleyrand will always be interesting to Anglo-Indians, if only because of his Eurasian wife, and also because, with all his faults of temper and character, he was a born administrator and diplomatic expert. To our own easy going age his sayings, for all their wit, or perhaps by reasons of their wit, may seem cynical or even cruel. But he realised with all the dispassionate clearness of one whose natural acuteness had been sharpened by contact with the wisest men of his age that to govern men you must know them must take account of their weaknesses and lusts as well as of their public virtues, and that the business of governors is to govern. He even held—a doctrine strange apparently to modern sentiment that people prefer to be governed by strong rulers. Even in the West, even under the queer democratic rule which presupposes that politics alone is the business in which the mere amateur can succeed, the strong man who knows his own mind is sure of a respectful following. Signs are not wanting that the Western world is growing profoundly tried of administration by benevolent mediocrities. After all, Government is a profession like any other, one that has its own technical difficulties and requires its own training. The ordinary citizen likes to denounce his rulers, once in a way, generally as regards their treatment of some general question of whose details he is necessarily ignorant. But at other times he has his own business to attend to, and likes to read in his newspaper that the politicians are doing [illegible] and successfully. In 1815, when some well-meaning and the sentimental personage was eloquent on the advantages to France of the Revolution of that year, Talleyrand let fall a little jet of cold common sense which stopped the ebullition of his interlocutor's enthusiasm. "Monsieur," he said, "Ce qui manque a tout ceci, cest un peu de conquete."

Far be it from us to say that sentiment has not a part in politics. It is well that the administrator and the politician should be popular and even beloved. But it is a significant fact that limited monarchy spreads. Why? Not, nowadays, because there is any risk of tyranny or oppression. On the contrary, because it is necessary that responsible rulers should at times do things that are disagreeable to themselves and others, and therefore make them unpopular. It is felt that Kings, who are permanent rulers, must not be subjected to this risk of incurring unpopularity. Governing, in the long run, means conquest of various sorts, self-conquest, and conquest over the unruly wills of other men. In the long run, too, average men like to see their rulers cheerfully face the chance of being unpopular. Radicals profess to be disturbed and astonished when the House of Lords vetoes the legislative work of the larger and nominally more popular house. They know, of course, that an Upper Chamber which "funked" its duties would be despised. It is a mistake to suppose that the democracy wishes to poke its finger into every legislative and administrative pie while it is a-baking. It wants the pie to be well baked, and, if there is too frequent failure, to be able to change the cooks.

Whether these tolerably obvious considerations have a bearing on the treatment of Indian problems it is not for us to assert. But we may be permitted to say that a Talleyrand or two would not be amiss nowadays, or even some hardheaded person who could impress upon our administrators that there are times when sentiment is cruelly out of place. No doubt many of the disturbers of the public peace are well-meaning people enough, and are actuated by motives which are, so far as outsiders may judge, unselfish. But they frankly and openly state their desire to alter the form of Government legally established in India, and so furnish the occasion for deplorable and indefensible outrages. The actual perpetrators are punished, since they deliberately break the law. But what of those who instigate these crimes? What of those, who without actually instigating them, create the atmosphere of suggestion, of hysterical excitement, of which political crime is the outcome? They assume an enormous responsibility, and, so far as we can see, without any prospect of any resulting good. It is easy to see what the outcome must be sooner or later. But surely it is the duty of the administration to make itself respected and, if need be, feared. We can sympathise with Lord Morley's honest and benevolent scruples. But, after all, he is responsible for the security and prosperity of all classes of the King-Emperor's subjects in India. Could not Parliament at least find some means of showing its real sentiments towards certain interpellations whose real tendency is only too obvious?

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 29.

The precipitation connected with the depression over Baluchistan yesterday, continued in that region and extended into the extreme North of India, where it has been light to moderate, the principal falls being Quetta, Peshawar, Cherat and Murree, half an inch and Minimarg, one. The depression itself has passed into North-West India, but has become so feeble that it is not likly to further affect the weather in the plains.

The cold wave has not penetrated into Eastern Bengal and Assam, but has approached the Orissa Coast. The chief area of low temperature now extends from Indore to False Point. The disturbance in the South Bay has intensified and is moving towards the South Madras Coast, but has not yet given rain in South India.

Forecast.—Precipitation is likely to continue in Kashmir. A few showers are probable in the South of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th December 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue heavily overcast in the extrnme north but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is low at Multan and Rawalpindi, but normal at the other stations; night temperature is generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi but has increased and is now normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature has risen slightly and is in defect only in the western districts but the minimum is lower than usual over nearly the whole division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess in Upper Sind but is either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is normal in Sind and remains low in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity has become generally normal except in the interior of Kathiawar, where it continues in defect. Maximum temperature has risen slightly and is now normal in Kathiawar and South Gujarat; the minimum remains generally lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperatures remains low both during the day and at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Ratnagiri but normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has fallen slightly and both maximum and minimum are now normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the North Bombay Deccan but are moderately clouded elsewhere. The air remains drier than usual and while day temperature is normal, night temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Heavy cloud persists in the extreme north but elsewhere in Upper India skies remain clear. No precipitation has been reported. The depression from the West is not well marked to-day and its influence on the weather seems restricted to the north-west Himalayas. Temperature has begun to rise in Northern India.

In the south of the Peninsula skies continue [illegible] weather

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE EXTENT OF LORD MORLEY'S REFORMS.

The "Indian Spectator":—Until the report of the Decentralisation Commission is published in February or March, we cannot realise the full extent of the far-reaching measures whereby Lord Morley and Lord Minto will associate the people with the management of their country's affairs. The reforms already announced concern mainly the intellectual, the landed and the professional aristocracy of India. They mark the altitude, rather than the base, of the whole scheme; they are more imposing; while the reforms which, from the standpoint of the commonalty or the real people of India, would be more educative and useful, are yet to come; and we shall not have to wait for them long. It is not a little significant of the influence of the Western political thought on Eastern minds, that the Government of India had to abandon those features of its original scheme which to many of the occidentalised leaders of Native opinion seemed to be too oriental in conception and in cast to harmonise with the spirit of the twentieth century. The association of Ruling Chiefs with subjects of British India, either in an Imperial Advisory Council, or in the Imperial Legislative Council, was from the beginning disapproved by the general body of public opinion in this country. The Government of India's proposal to establish a Council of Ruling Chiefs has not been altogether abandoned. But in the absence of the knowledge as to what the Chiefs themselves thought of it, the Secretary of State rightly gave time to the Government of India to consider the proposal in detail from all points of view, so that the fiasco of Lord Lytton's time might not be repeated. A good deal of correspondence may hereafter follow, and perhaps some day, if not in Lord Minto's time, India may witness a human edition of Indra-sabha—the Viceroy surrounded by a number of Native Chiefs in Council. It was apprehended by many leaders of Native public opinion in British India that such a Sabha might arrest the march of democracy in the land of the Bharatas. It is equally probable that the Council would have had an educative effect on the Native Chiefs themselves. However, as in the case of the "Imperial Service Troops," a Council of Ruling Chiefs can be a success only if the proposal emanates from the Chiefs themselves and is desired by them with some degree of earnestness.

The "Parsi":—The reform scheme sanctioned by Lord Morley has been received with a nearer approach to unanimity than the most sanguine could have hoped for. That the Anglo-Indian Press has not condemned it might be interpreted by some critics as a proof that the scheme had very little in it, but we incline more to the belief that the quiet approval with which the scheme has been received by sections of the community, usually of the most diverse views, is rather a recognition of the inevitability of change and an appreciation of the skilful adjustment of the changes proposed to the particular needs of the hour. From this point of view it is rather a matter for congratulation than for disappointment that the reforms only go as far as they do in their scope. Political reforms of a sweeping nature generally attempt too much, and while, if they are not actually disastrous, they take such a leap as necessitates a period of stagnation in which to recover from their effects, they more often cause such a disturbance, such a disruption of co-operative forces, as makes progress a very uncomfortable experience and causes the effort made not infrequently to end in retrogression. The entire appropriateness of the present scheme is, therefore, not a sign that it accomplishes all that the heart of man can desire but a happy augury for the development of progress as a conscious system of orderly political evolution rather than as a painful periodical upheaval. There may not always be a Morley to devise the next step but if the leaders of Indian thought fulfil their destiny the upward progress will be neither disturbed nor delayed.

The "Rast Goftar":—The dawn of a new and progressive era in the history of this country is in sight, and it seems as though India has entered upon a new stage of political advancement. The scheme of the new reforms has been everywhere embraced with cordial and unmixed satisfaction, and Lords Morley and Minto are receiving congratulatory messages from every nook and corner of the country. It is, indeed, a mighty difficult task to please all parties and denominations in a country so extensively and divergently inhabited like India, but it seems that a sympathetic Viceroy and a conscientious Secretary of State have in their efforts to meet all just political aspirations succeeded even beyond their own expectations, and that the people have received more than they legitimately hoped for or perhaps a little more than what they deserve or are yet fit for. The reforms are based on such broad principles and conceived in such a generous spirit that even the Bengalee Extremists have kept silent. They have held their peace, as perhaps they are at a loss to find in the new scheme any substantial grievance to grumble at. It seems the day is not far distant when like Othello's their occupation will have gone and they will stand revealed in their true nature—a lot of contemptible and croaking dissenters. But we may thank Providence Bengal's political creed is not yet that of these insane people. There are Bengalees—and their number is legion—who truly love their country and who really have its welfare at heart. They have not been slow in acknowledging the beneficence of these far-reaching reforms and their leading men have personally waited on the Viceroy, offering him their congratulations—marking their sense of appreciation at the services of the Secretary of State and conveying their respectful homage to His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The "Gujarati":—The letter addressed by the Governor-in-Council to the Senate of the Bombay University, raises such grave questions bearing on the future of University education in this Presidency, that we think it unsafe either to hastily approve or disapprove of the important recommendations and radical changes which the Senate has been called upon to consider. If the curricula of different Universities in Western countries are compared, they will be found to present such wide divergence that it will be altogether unwise to dogmatise on their comparative merits and demerits with any thing like confidence. The same remark applies to the courses of studies which the Indian Universities have prescribed. In India the problem of framing a suitable curriculum is rendered much more difficult than anywhere else by the circumstance that Indian students have to study through the medium of the English language. That difficulty has influenced every scheme and every course of instruction that has hitherto been brought forward for consideration. That the present curriculum is altogether satisfactory cannot be maintained for a moment. That the defects pointed out in the letter in question are more or less substantial can not also be gainsaid. Whether the radical changes proposed will not result in some other evils or disadvantages is more than one can prophesy at this stage. But it is perfectly clear and lead to the introduction of suitable changes in the course of instruction in that branch of learning. The changes proposed by the Governor-in-Council are of such a drastic character that they deserve most anxious consideration at the hands of college professors and other educationists. The existing curriculum, which has been condemned by the Governor-in-Council as an illogical patchwork, was the fruit of the labours of eminent educationists. That circumstance has not prevented the Governor-in Council from pronouncing an emphatic disapproval. But for that very reason we think it unsafe at this stage to approve "in toto" of the far-reaching changes recommended by the Government in their letter to the University.

EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

The "Rast Goftar":—A wave of reform seems to have set in all over Asia. Japan lighted the torch of knowledge and reform, first extending its influence to India, which is at present in a transition state. The same torch has shed its light though in a small degree, on China which is awakening from its prolonged sleep of ignorance and apathy. Persia is now in a mood to shake off dull sloth and is desirous of introducing a radical change in her administration. Afghanistan, though bounded on all sides with lofty mountains, is also permeated with the dim rays of the torch of knowledge and reform, which the Amir seems anxious to introduce far and wide into his country. His Majesty has deemed it proper to establish a University in his Kingdom, but as the Mullans and Sirdars are afraid that the admission of light into the country would soon terminate their domination and influence, and that in fact their occupation would literally be gone, they are opposed to the starting of any institution which would dispel ignorence and admit knowledge and civilization. The influence of these Mullans and Sirdars seems to be as great, or in some cases greater than that of the Amir, and it is quite possible that their combined efforts might for a time succeed. But the wave of light and reform is too strong to be stemmed even by these Mullans and Sirdars, and it is to be hoped that Afghanistan which has been enveloped thousands of years in the mist and night of ignorance and apathy, will soon see, like other countries in India, the light of day.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed":—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the University has been hailed with universal approval and satisfaction. And deservedly. None among our public men was entitled to the honour more. One does not know what to admire most—his fine culture and brilliant attainments, his admirable moderation and self-control, his inflexible puspose and courage of conviction, or the singular dignity of his private and public life. He has for long stood amongst us, a rare type of leader and public citizen, one whom the Government may well delight to honour, the people may justly respect and admire. There are some men, always very few and rare in a given generation, who need no newspaper praise to impress the public with their nobility and greatness Mr. Chandavarkar has always seemed to us to be one of them. Yet, on an occasion like this public praise and acknowledgement of his worth and virtues are but his due.

The "Indian Spectator."—A good deal of educational reform many fairly be expected during the tenure of office of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. Few contemporary workers are so well acquainted with the wants and requirements of the student class, with their merits and defects. His Excellency could not have made a happier choice.

The "Gujarat Mitra":—Mr Chandavarkar is the third Indian gentleman upon whom the honour has been conferred, the two before him to have enjoyed the distinction being the late Mr. Justice Telang and the Hon'ble Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar. It would be idle to deny that at the present moment when a sort of intellectual ferment has come over entire youth of the country and an evolution of a new order of things is in sight the steadying and sober influence of an Indian of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's stamp and character at the head of education in this Presidency, should prove of great value. A man of clear perceptions, wide reading and undoubted culture, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar would unquestionably bring to the discharge of his duties an equable temper and a strong will that could not fail to impress all. That he will be a jealous and watchful guardian of its interests at all time may well be expected looking to the unwearying share he has taken for years past in the concerns of the University. He has taken always a deep and abiding interest in the educational and social advancement of his fellow-countrymen, and the moderation of his views in politics has ever been a source of inspiration, of courage and of hope to many who cannot bring themselves to see eye to eye on many subjects with him. We are sure Mr. Chandavarkar's elevation to this high honour in the University will be very generally welcomed.

The "Praja Bandhu":—The new Vice-Chancellor is a well-known educationist, and his name is familiar to every young man of the present generation. He has been taking a deal of interest in matters pertaining to education in general and University education in particular. It is, therefore, quite in the fitness of things that he should thus receive the highest honour open to a Native of India in connection with the University. In conclusion, while congratulating the new Vice-Chancellor, we trust he will be able to maintain creditably the past traditions of his high office.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Scindia" Jan. 3.

The Arabian Line steamer "Scindia," is due at 8 a.m. on the 3rd January with the following passengers:—

Archer, Rev J C
Archer, Mrs and infant
Bellars, Mr E
Bellars, Mrs
Booth, Mrs M and infant
Carlyon, Capt A S
Carlyon, Mrs
Dallimore, Miss
Eicher Rev H A
Grimstone, Mrs child, nurse and infant
Hart, Mrs A M
Hart, Miss
Hebblethwaite, Mr
Hebblethwaite, Mrs infant and ayah
Jeddere-Fisher, Miss
Kelso, Mr J S
Marchant, Miss J M M
Mell, Mrs and child
Miles, Mr J
Munn Mrs 2 infants and nurse
O'Brien Miss M
Pace, Mr J W
Rickard, Miss E A
Sangster, Mrs child and ayah
Savage, Mrs and child
Savage, Miss
Simpson, Mrs A M and child
Stokes, Mrs J W
Stokes, Miss child and infant
Thomson, Mr R B M
Thomson, Miss Eva
Thomson, Miss Elsie
Thomson, Master L
Vincent, Maj E
Vincent, Mrs
Walker, Mr W S
Walker, Mrs child and nurse
Warren, Miss
White, Miss
Wilson, Miss
Wintle, Mrs and infant
Yeates, Mr P K
Yeates, Mrs

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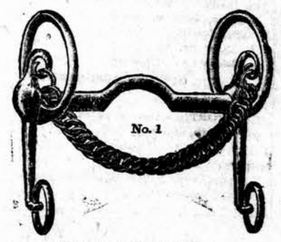
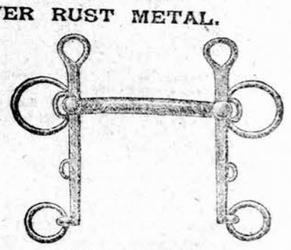


The 3 in 1 Rs. 15 Cash.



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Set ,,	9	,,	,,	,,	1	,, 1/16ths.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	105	,,	,,	,,	3/4	,, 1/16ths.	,, three taps.
Set ,,	107	,,	,,	,,	1	,, 1/16ths.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	150	,,	,,	,,	1 1/2	,, 1/16ths.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	D D 5	,,	,,	,,	1/4	,, 1/32nds.	,, one tap.
Set ,,	D D 6	,,	,,	,,	9/32	,, 1/32nds.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	D D 7	,,	7/64	,,	1/4	,, 1/64ths.	,, ,, ,,
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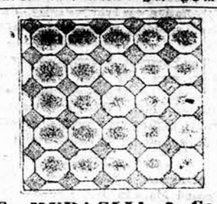

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SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Third Day.

COOCH BEHAR CUP WON BY PELARGONIUM II.

FAVOURITES IN GOOD MOOD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

The following are the details of to-day's races here :—

THE GRAND ANNUAL.—Distance 2 miles over 8 flights of hurdles.

Mr. Charles' Foy 10st. 2lbs.....Meneilage 1
Mr. T. J. Sullivan's Merry Elsie 9st. 9lbs.Randall 2
Capt. Barrett's Cairnsmore 10st. 5lbs.....Bond 3

ALSO RAN.—Seclusion ; Marmalade III ; Chassepot ; Pneumatic ; Greenstone ; Stockman ; Lamrock ; and Betrayer.

BETTING.—5 to 4 Cairnsmore : 5 to 1 Greenstone and Seclusion ; 6 to 1 Betrayar 10 to 1 Foy, Marmalade III and others.

THE RACE.—Marmalade led till seven furlongs, where Betrayar displaced her and led to the bend Greenstone was the first to jump the last hurdle, Cairnsmore, Foy and Merry Elsie following and soon passing him. From the distance Foy and Merry Elsie fought out the issue, the former winning by a neck. 3 lengths between second and third. Time—3min. 46 3-4secs.

THE MISTLETOE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr G P Cosen's Arabian Night 7st 7lbs...Whalley 1
Mr Maxwell's Bridge Knight 7st 13lbs...Murdison 2
Mr Beaumont's Vespasia 9st 2lbs.....Rues 3

ALSO RAN.—Lachlan, Melbourne, Sue, Good Friday, Sweet Lavendar, Pincher, Conscience, Capt, Carrington, Pallas and Umutbee.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Arabian Night ; 3 to 1 Pincher ; 4 to 1 Umutbee ; 6 to 1 Lachlan and Melbourne ; 10 to 1 Sue and 15 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—From the start they all ran in a bunch. Rounding the bend Pincher was leading. At the distance Arabian Night took command and, though Bridge Knight challenged, won by 1-2 length, head between second and third. Time.—1min. 29 4-5secs.

CHRISTMAS SELLING HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's Dulcimer 9st 3lbs..Dulcimer 1
Mr P B Avasia's Dormant 8st 3lbs.....Rickaby 2
Mr Mesmarna's Abet 8st 5lbs .....Ruez 3

ALSO RAN.—Lipscombe ; Peveril; Eljin : Springlock; Spirea ; Colica ; Nirvana ; Galley Slave.

BETTING—Evens Dulcimer ; 3 to 1 Dormant ; 4 to 1 Liscombe and Abet ; 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE—Dormant led till near The Grand Stand where Dulcimer challenged and won by 1 1-2 lengths ; 3 lengths between second and third. Time 1min. 3secs.

SANDOWN PARK PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Jiji's Master Theo 7st 11lbs.....Whalley 1
Mr. K J Marshall's Morewath 7st 6lbs .....Killorn 2
Mr. J C Galstaun's Paddy's Darling 8st 10lbs Robinson 3

ALSO RAN.—Kitua ; Lovania, Vigorous ; Picturesque.

THE RACE.—Master Theo led all the way and won by 2 lengths 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time.—4min. 1 3/5secs.

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Mr Jiji's Pelargonium II 7st 6lbs .....Whalley 1
Mr R H Gahagan's Sham Fight 7st 13lbs..Barrett 2
Mr K J Marshall's Kaffirpan 8st .....Killorn 3
Hon Mr Apcar's Golden Gleam 7st 5lbs. Butters 4

ALSO RAN.—Wandin; Tangaroa; The Master; Misty Morn; Stirabout; The Cingalee; Sacristan, Galloping Girl; Mother Goose; Black Duke and Carnival.

BETTING.—3 to 1 Pelargonium ; 4 to 1 Tangaroa; 5 to 1 Wandin and Kaffirpan ; 6 to 1 The Master, Galloping Girl and Mother Goose ; 10 and 20 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—From a perfect start Galloping Girl and Tangaroa settled down with the lead from Mother Goose. At the mile post the latter joined the leaders and after another furlong Wandin came close upon the leaders and at 6 furlongs Mother Goose fell back. Here Wandin joined Tangaroa and Galloping Girl and there was no change in front places till at the four furlongs Pelargonium came to the front; at the three furlongs Sham Fight joined Pelargonium and this pair made great race home Pelargonium winning by 3/4 length, 6 lengths between second and third. Time—2 mins. 8secs.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs Radha and Locke's Crossbred 8st 4lbs Bray 1
Thakur Scipal Singh's Rustile 8st 7lbs... Killorn 2
H H Jam Sahib's Metal Boy 9st 7lbs..... Firth 3
Messrs Paris and Marshall's Morrete 8st 12lbs Murdison 4

ALSO RAN.—Posco ; Fireworks ; St. Patrick ; Bull Dog ; Prince Lyon ; Morino ; Golden Marcelle ; Familiar ; Lefterin ; Devil's Limit ; Lady Teazle.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Prince Lyon ; 3 to 1 Morrette ; 4 to 1 Rustile and Crossbred ; 6 to 1 Posco ; 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—Rustile at once went off with a clear lead followed by Devil's Limit and Crossbred and they preserved these positions till near the home turn Devil's Limit fell back and in the run home. Crossbred challenging Rustile drew to the front and won by 1 1-2 lengths. 1/2 length between second and third. Time—1min. 15 1-5secs.

THE GUNNY MEAH CUP.—R. C.

Mr Jiji's Refresher 7st 4lbs.....Whalley 1
Messrs. Goculdas and Manji's Checky 8st 5lbs Hoyt 2
Capt Meynell's Recovery 8st 4lbs.....Robinson 3
Mr Chowdhury's Bellecole 6st 10lbs..... 4

ALSO RAN.—Wakeful; Yankee Boy; Lady Nannie Moira ; Lady Vera ; Runaway Girl ; Bantam ; Piccaniny.

BETTING.—Evens Refresher; 3 to 1 Lady Nannie; 4 to 1 Wakeful ; 6 to 1 Checky and Recovery ; 8 to 1 Yankee Boy and 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE :—After some delay at the start they got off level and Lady Nannie led for a brief spurt. Then Moira went to the front and settled down with a clear lead which she kept all round to three furlongs where Refresher came up level with her from the home turn into the straight Checky and Recovery joined the leading pair and there was a good race in front of members' enclosure when Refresher drew out and won by 2 lengths ; head between second and third. Time—2mins. 57 1-5secs.

THE death is announced of Madame Katti Lanner at her Clapham residence. She was born in Vienna seventy-seven years ago, where she early created a sensation as a dancer and was taken to London by Colonel Mapleson. Madame Lanner was for many years ballet mistress at the Empire Music-Hall, and was probably the most successful teacher of children in the art of theatrical dancing that London has ever known.

BOMBAY HUNT.

It is evident from the gathering at Irla yesterday morning that the Tuesday meets are likely to be more largely patronised than has hitherto been the case. Some thirty people at least put in an appearance at daybreak, including 2 ladies, viz., Mrs Mayer and Mrs. Pickard. A move was at once made for the coverts on the slopes of Chuckla Hill, but no jackal seemed to be at home. We pushed on therefore to the well known Mango Tope on the far side of the Andheri Road, and hounds were soon speaking to a scent. The ground however was unusually dry, and the pack was consequently unable to hold to the scent for any length of time. The hounds ran round and round inside the thick brushwood of the Mango Tope, but the scent was always catchy, and was finally lost. The Master then decided to draw the covert, which lies just to the North of the new church at Marole, and hounds were again successful in finding a jackal, but as with the former one the scent was never good. In spite of the adverse circumstances however it was wonderful how the hounds did their work. Although the checks were frequent, the pack slowly hunted the jackal as far as and right through the Mango Tope we had visited earlier in the morning and eventually greatly to their credit succeeded in killing him close to the garden of a bungalow in Pie Dog Lane, Andheri. Few of us indeed would have thought with the poor scent available that the hunt was going to be ended with a kill, specially as the hounds appeared on many occasions to lose all trace of their quarry. The work performed by the hounds yesterday morning under such untoward circumstances reflects the greatest credit upon them.

The next Meet is on Thursday the 31st instant at Santa Cruz.

JACKAL.

MADRAS RACES.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS DECEMBER 28.

THE COCHIN PLATE.

Mr Hannyngton's Black Knight 1
Mr. Raimtulla Sait's Stars, ... 2

THE SRI GODAVARI PLATE.

Col. Desaraj Urs' Nippon 1
Mr. Osman Sait's William Rufus 2
Major Stare's Cracker ; 3

THE MERCHANTS' PLATE.

Major Hayes' Cocoa, ... 1
Col. Desaraj Urs' Minimus 2
Mr. Robinson's Varolette, ... 3

THE LAWLEY CUP—Rs. 1,000 and a Cup.

Capt. Heylands' Bell Dhu 1
Mr. Osman Sait's Sir Simon,..... 2
Mr. Sattar's Royal Revenge, ... 3

THE LEONIDAS PLATE.

Mr. A. P. Symonds' Berylus,..... 1
Mr. Douglar's Truculence,..... 2
Mr. Rajagopaul's Fortunatus, ... 3

GOLF

Calcutta Championship.

WON BY MR. SCROGGIE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

Mr. D. C. Scroggie won the Golf Championship to-day, beating Mr. Townend, by 4 up and 3 to play.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday, 2nd Jan. 1909. Entrees should be made by 5 p.m. on Thursday next :—

A Class Handicap.—Start at 3-30 p.m. Course No. 33, plus 14, distance 12-3 mile.

B Class Handicap—Start at 3-35 p.m. Course No. 4 reversed, plus 19, distance 11-5 miles.

C Class Handicap—Start at 3-40 p.m. Course No. 5 reversed plus 2 reversed distance 6-5 miles.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of State's Despatch.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 29.

The despatch regarding the future of the Military Supply Department is expected shortly from the Secretary of State.

THE BARRAH DACOITY.

Accused Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

The accused in the Barrah Dacoity case has been committed to the Sessions and it is understood that the trial will be either at Dacca or before the Special Crimes Court at Calcutta.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 7th November, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,982, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,715. The total earnings from 1st January to 7th November, 1908, were Rs. 34,855, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 43.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 7th November, 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,056, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,414. The total earnings from 1st January to 7th November, 1908, were Rs. 78,619, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 911.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 7th November, 1908, amounted to Rs. 18,351, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 9,488. The total earnings from 1st January to 7th November, 1908, were Rs. 2,16,944, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 3,055.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

President's Address.

Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar in his Presidential Address at the Fourth Indian Industrial Conference, said :—

Of all the complex questions which our countrymen are called upon to solve there is none which transcends the industrial and economic problem in the intricacy of its nature and the far-reaching importance of its results. Our well-being in the immediate present and our progress in the future are as much dependent upon the establishment of a healthy condition of industrial activity, as upon political advancement or social reform, and the same self-sacrifice and devotion to duty are required from our public men by the first as by the other two. Indeed most of the political and social questions which confront us and make urgent demands upon our close application are at their base economic. It is only by a full recognition of the intimate connection and inter-dependence of these three spheres of activity, that it is possible to ensure a healthy existence for the nation. Non-political though the Industrial Conference is in its character, the matters with which it has to deal cannot be dissociated from administrative policy and measures or the intellectual and moral condition of the people. It is only by a well-regulated treatment of all the three classes of questions that progress can be achieved.

THE INFLUENCE OF IDEALS.

The advance or stagnation of a nation depends upon its outlook upon life, its ideals, its moral and spiritual fervour, its practical spirit. The ascetic ideal, which holds in contempt this world and its interests, has exercised for centuries past a dominating influence on the Indian mind. It had not, it is true, sufficient reality and strength in it to permanently wean men away from the world, and it proved of little efficacy in diminishing selfishness and pettiness. But it nevertheless produced a baneful result. It took zest out of life. The fashion which it created of talking disparagingly of mundane affairs operated in no small degree in bringing about our political degeneration and industrial decay. Money and wealth being objects of incessant attack and ridicule, few high-souled persons or men of genius cared to devote their thought or energy to the consideration of the material interests of the country and the utilization and improvement of its resources. The downfall of our industries, arts and trade is as much due to this cause as to the heavy disabilities and restrictions imposed upon them by the economic and fiscal policy of England and other countries. The intellectual and spiritual elite of the nation had no thought to throw and no time to waste on them. Left to be cared for only by the working men and artisans, the study of the sciences on which manufactures, art and trade depend was neglected. When, therefore, the competition with the Western industrial system, based on science and equipped with powerful appliances, brought out their weakness and showed their inability to withstand the impact, they had nothing but traditional practice to help them in their hour of need. Contact with modern Western science and philosophy, study of their literature and history, and the ocular demonstration afforded by what we see daily and hourly around us, have supplied a most urgently needed corrective to the ascetic view of like. As in so many other matters they have directed our attention to the truer and healthier teachings of the ancient Rishis, and we now feel that the ideal of the latter-day preachers is not that of their great predecessors. "Artha" (acquisition of wealth) instead of being stigmatised as unworthy of pursuit, is by the ancient Hindu law-givers recognised as one of the four highest duties of man. Under the combined influence of the old teaching and the new, and made wiser by what we see around us, a more correct attitude has come to be recognised as imperative. The promotion of national wealth is now regarded a duty as high and grave as the elevation of our political status. The general awakening of the East has roused a spirit and created an enthusiasm which under wise guidance are destined to be potent factors in consummating the elevation of the people of India.

THE SWADESHI GOSPEL.

The gospel of Swadeshism, rightly understood is a high and an inspiring one. It is based on love and justice, not on dislike or hatred. It aims at rescuing millions of the people of this country from the poverty, destitution and moral degradation into which they have fallen through stress of circumstances. It seeks to place this country on a level with the most advanced. Its methods are help and cooperation. It relies on science, skill and energy. It is in fact an application to the industrial problems of this country of the ideal comprised in the doctrine of nationality. It is not combative and aggressive, but merely demands from the people support and protection for the nascent industries of this country, in the keen competition they have to meet from the established ones of foreign lands. This is a legitimate preference, and its propriety is conceded by all, fair minded persons.

But like all great ideas Swadeshism is in danger of being brought into difficulties and discredit by unwise excrescences and unjustifiable methods. Peace, order and absence of all kinds of turbulence are prime conditions for the exercise of the beneficent influences of trade, industry and art, and no action or propaganda which would endanger these ought to be tolerated by those who desire their progress. Great ends can only be achieved by a process of gradual development, often slow and always beset with difficulties. No short cuts are possible or should be attempted. We must not lose sight of the fact that self-denying ordinances can have only a limited scope and a short life. They can only afford encouragement to efforts. The eventual success of these efforts depends upon their inherent suitability. The motive power which will lead our nation to industrial eminence must come from the pursuit of science, the acquisition of practical skill and the organisation of capital. Armed with these and wielding them firmly and wisely, we can achieve success. Failures and disappointments there will be in the beginning. But these ought not to discourage us or lead us into impracticable paths. A nation which at one time occupied a great industrial position, should not lose heart, because existing conditions demand more strenuous application and more efficient knowledge and combination than was wanted in former times. The land is there, the climate is there, the raw materials which can be grown or found on the surface of the earth or taken out from its interior are there, the thrifty, sober, peaceful, industrial character of the population is still unimpaired and the keenness of intellect which created a great civilization is still intact. The newly awakened fervour should be directed to utilize these.

OUR INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

The present industrial situation is this. From a manufacturing nation we have become a mainly agricultural one. A country which supplied the most delicate and costly fabrics to the world, which prepared tools, implements, machines and arms of all descriptions, which manufactured every kind of metal-ware and produced art-ware of the most finished fashion, has become now a producer of food stuffs and raw material. For the clothes we wear, the pots and pans in which we cook our food or from which we eat it, the lamps which light our houses and streets, the very iron from which the implements of our husbandry are made, we have to depend mostly on foreign countries. The average income per head of the population of the country whose far-famed wealth attracted crowds of foreigners to its shores is, according to the most optimistic calculation only £2 as against £41 in England, 43·4 in Australia, 16 in Ireland, 9·9 in Russia. With the bulk of the population dependent on land the failure of a single monsoon spells ruin to millions of people. Sir William Hunter estimated that forty millions go through life on insufficient food. Sir Charles Elliott said in a settlement report : "I do not hesitate to say that half of our agricultural population (i.e, over 70 millions at that time) never know from year's end to year's end what it is to have their hunger fully satisfied." The periodical occurrence of famine is a source of constant dread to the Government and the people. Poverty in normal years and absence of staying power is the chronic condition of the masses. The high prices of recent years have increased their hardships. This deplorable state of things is mainly due to their dependence upon one industry. The Famine Commission of 1879 say at Vol. II, p, 175 of their Report :—

"At the root of much of the poverty of the people of India and of the risks to which they are exposed in seasons of scarcity lies the unfortunate circumstance that agriculture forms almost the sole occupation of the mass of the population, and that no remedy for present evils can be completed, which does not include the introduction of a diversity of occupations through which the surplus population may be drawn from agricultural pursuits and led to earn the means of subsistence in manufactures or some such employments."

The aim of the industrial movement is to supply all the necessaries of life, and all the comforts and conveniences which cheer it from the material, which exist in abundance in the country. To be able to achieve this end it is necessary to have a fairly exact idea of the condition of the various existing industries, to ascertain how far they are capable of improvement, and expansion, and to find out by a study of the economic history of other countries the methods to be adopted. It is not possible to go with any measure of fulness into these matters within the limits of an address like the present. Very brief indications only can be given and those also with regard to a few of the chief industries.

AGRICULTURE.

The first industry to claim our attention is agriculture. Not only does it at present support the bulk of the population, but it must under any conceivable circumstances occupy a prominent position in the national economy. It is and will continue to be the source of our food supply and of the materials of some of our most paying manufactures. The total area of arable land available for cultivation in British India (excluding Burma) is some 489,600 sq. miles. Out of this 358,400 sq. miles have been already brought under the plough. The area not brought under culture is only one-fourth of the total culturable area. But a very considerable portion of this nominally arable land consists of very inferior soil, the cultivation of which is not remunerative as things stand. Of recent years a much larger proportion than previously is sown for raising non-edible products like cotton, jute, &c., which while unfit for food, are at the same time valuable article of commerce and materials of manufactures. One of the factors which have brought about the present high prices of food stuffs is no doubt the contraction of the area under edible food grains. One of the problems which we have to solve is how to increase the quantity of food products from a contracted and probably yearly diminishing food-producing area. In the absence of scope for extension of cultivation we must look to intensive cultivation for the larger supplies of food stuffs that are required for consumption within the country, and for preserving the export trade we have secured, concurrently with meeting the home demand. A comparison of the present outturn per acre in this country with what was obtained here in former times and what is yielded by the land of other countries will show that there is a large field for improvement in this respect. Wheat land in the United Provinces which now gives only 840lbs. an acre yielded 1,140 lbs. in the time of Akbar. The average yield of wheat per acre in India is 700 lbs. ; in England it is 1,700. Of rice the yield in India is 800 lbs. as against 2,500 in Bavaria. The average yield per acre of cotton lint in this country is 60 to 70 lbs. In America it is 200 lbs. Despite the fact, to which such an authority as Dr. Voelcker bears testimony, that the better section of the Indian peasantry recognise as well as the peasants of Europe and America the value of manure, rotation of crops, the most suitable times for their growing etc., it is undeniable that the wise canons of experience are in but too many cases not followed in practice, and that owing to these and other causes the production from land is not what it should be, and what it can be. There is not a little slipshod cultivation which stands in need of improvement. Manuring is almost entirely neglected even by those who admit its value. Rotation itself is often disregarded. There is hardly any adoption worth the name of improved tools, implements and appliances. Along with the diminution in outturn there is also an alarming deterioration of quality due partly to want of care in the selection of seeds, partly to faulty husbandry and partly to the needs of the cultivator, who prefers an inferior hardy variety yielding a sure return to a superior one more liable to be affected by the inclemencies of the weather. Without venturing to lay down an universally applicable proposition, I would say this much with confidence, that experiments made by the Agricultural Department of the Government and by private individuals have demonstrated the feasibility of improving both the quantity and quality of our agricultural products by the adoption of methods which are not beyond the means or capacity of the ordinary cultivator. If more organised efforts on a larger scale are made by the educated leaders of the community and Government agencies, to spread more extensively than at present a knowledge of successful experiments, and if pecuniary facilities are supplied to landholders and cultivators. Travelling demonstrators should carry from village to village knowledge of the successful results achieved in the experimental and demonstration farms and actually show the operations to the villagers. The number of these farms themselves ought to be increased. The Agricultural Associations which have been established in several provinces should be more of a reality than they are, and branches of them should be established, if not in every important village at least in every taluka or tahsil. The careful selection of seed, the adoption of superior varieties suitable to the locality and climate, the full use of the manure of farm and home cattle, the adoption of more efficient cheap appliances, and the due observance of the principle of rotation of crops and of the cultivation of the leguminous plants, would impose no appreciable burden upon the cultivators. All that is required is the imparting of the knowledge of the latter day researches and working and a stirring up of energy. The loss of a vast quantity of most useful manure and food for cattle has resulted from the yearly growing exportation of cotton seed and oil seeds. The expansion of the oil industry, to which I shall presently refer, will prevent this loss considerably. The soil of India is deficient in phospates. The bones of animals which can supply this deficiency are exported to the extent of 55 lakhs a year. If the establishment of chemical industries results in the supply of cheap sulphuric acid which can turn these bones into manure which is sufficiently cheap, a great benefit will be conferred upon the agricultural industry.

RYOT'S INDEBTEDNESS.

Another impediment to the progress of agriculture of a character as serious as the uncertainty or deficiency of water is the great poverty of the cultivators. The indebtedness of this class has increased to an extent to cause serious anxiety to the Government, and for over 30 years discussion has been going on as to what should be done to lift the ryot from his low condition. The expropriation of the cultivating classes by the capitalist and non-cultivating classes is not a healthy condition. The Famine Commission of 1901 estimated that in the Bombay Presidency at least one-fourth of the cultivators have lost possession of their lands, that less than a fifth are free from debt ; and that the remainder are indebted to a greater or less extent. Various devices like the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, the Punjab Land Alienation Act, etc., have been resorted to, but to little purpose. Mortgages and sales go on increasing year after year. Mere palliatives, mere symptomatic treatment will be of no avail. It is an exploded theory that the ryot is extravagant or improvident. No one who has seen the people in their houses and lived with them will say so. The ryot is obliged to borrow because he needs money for carrying on his field operations, for maintaining himself his family and cattle, and for paying the Government or landlord's demand. His condition can be improved only (1) by real practical education ; (2) by supply of easily obtainable capital at reasonable rates of interest : (3) by greater fixity of tenure and greater permanence in the land revenue demand : and (4) by a more elastic land revenue collection system.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

The British Government has done much—far more than any previous Government had done—to spread education amongst the people. But what has been done is small as compared to what remains, especially in regard to mass education. There is no measure, which is more demanded by considerations alike of duty and self-preservation, as free general education which will increase the efficiency and the capacity of the agricultural population and the artisan classes. It is real, solid useful instruction suited to their condition in life and helpful to the occupations which they have to follow which is needed, but it is not given at present.

COTTON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

Next in importance to agriculture is the cotton fabric industry which gives employment to nearly three million workers and support as many dependents. This is probably the most ancient manufacturing industry which carried the name of India far and wide more than three thousand years ago. Till the beginning of the nineteenth century this country occupied a pre-eminent position in the production of cotton fabrics both as regards quantity and the almost unapproachable quality of the articles turned out. Up to the latter half of the 18th century, the European nations being interested in the increase of their trade with the East, the flow of Indian manufactured articles to the West was, if anything, encouraged by them. With the acquisition of territorial rights in this country and the rise of the cotton fabric manufactures in England, an entire change came over the policy of Great Britain. For the purpose of developing the home industry every expedient of prohibition, high tariffs, preferential treatment of British manufactures was freely adopted. As Professor Horace Hayman Wilson says, the British manufacturer "employed the arm of political injustice to keep down and ultimately strangle a competitor with whom he could not have contended on equal terms." The remarkable progress of the mechanical and the physical sciences, the harnessing of steam and the extraordinary number of inventions inaugurated by Arkwright, Hargreaves and others completed the ruin. And now the country which not very long ago supplied the whole world with cotton textiles, imports over three crores rupees worth of yarn and over forty crores worth of cloth. But we have no cause to despair, as the efforts, commenced from 1854 to place the Indian industry on the same basis as the Western, is making hopeful progress. At present there are some two hundred and twenty mills with nearly five and a half million spindles and nearly sixty thousands power looms. These mills supply, however, a fraction only of the demand for cloth. Of the yarn produced in the country, which is about sixty crores of lbs., some sixty per cent. is consumed in home production and forty per cent. is exported. For the higher counts required for superior fabrics we have to depend upon importation from abroad. The hand-weaving industry, which produces cloth two and a half times as much as the power looms, has for higher counts to rely upon yarn produced in other countries. Nearly two-thirds of the cloth requiring counts of higher denomination comes from abroad. The cotton grown in the country is incapable of supplying these higher counts, and those mills which turn out these higher counts have to get cotton from America and Egypt. The first "desideratum" for producing superior kinds of yarn is the growth of cotton capable of yielding these. The expriment of producing the Egyptian variety has succeeded in Sind, and expriments are being tried elsewhere for producing superior cotton by acclimatisation of promising exotics and by cross fertilisation. The most serious factor, however, which has to be taken into account is the enormous capital—50 or 60 crores of rupees required for establishing mills which can turn out the quantity at present imported. It is impossible to find even a fair portion of this in the country. The aid of richer countries possessing spare cash will have to be sought.

HAND-LOOM WEAVING.

The improvement of the hand-loom industry is demanded by various considerations. In the first place, five to six millions of human souls are dependent upon it, and these eke out a bare subsistence with great difficulty. Secondly, it is more than doubtful if all these would find employment in power-mills even if the present number was doubled —an achievement not to be expected for years to come. The existing power mills employ about 212,000 operatives while some 27 lakhs of workers are engaged in hand-weaving operations. Thirdly, it is by no means certain that the creation of huge establishments employing thousands of operatives working in crowded and unwholesome buildings, under conditions which at their best are inferior to the freer atmosphere and surroundings of a village cottage, is conducive to human progress. If without jeopardising the industrial progress of the country, a workable alternative can be offered to a system in which the worker is practically a piece of human mechanism, and which brings about the overcrowding of towns and prolonged absence from home resulting in disorganisation of family life, it does not deserve to be neglected or overlooked. The superior productive capacity of power-looms over hand-looms of improved types is not so great in finer fabrics and artistic cloth as in ordinary cloth ing ; and on humanitarian and moral grounds it is very desirable that all the resources of science should be put under requisition to increase the efficiency of the hand-loom. I shall not recount here the various effort which are being made in this direction. The exhibitions and competitions of improved hand-looms held in different parts of the country have demonstrated the feasibility of action in this direction. But the ordinary hand-loom weaver is exceedingly conservative and impervious to new ideals. And as in the case of the peasant, we must thrust on him the knowledge of things advantageous to himself. Exhibitions and competitions held in central places should not be expected to convey knowledge of the superiority of the improved types to the bulk of the weaving community, or to rouse them to adopt the new machine. This Conference and the organisations affiliated to it should establish scholarships to be granted to one or two intelligent weavers from each of the different weaving centres which have not been touched, teach them how to produce on one of the new looms, the cost of which is within their means, the kinds of cloth which they have been accostomed to do, convince them by actual results of the superior advantages of the new types, and make a present to them of a loom like the Sayaji Cottage Loom, on condition that they would show the working to their fellow-craftsmen and teach any one wishing to learn.

MINES AND MINERALS.

The next industry to which, on account of the magnitude of the present interests involved and the future progress of the country, it is necessary to advert is the mining industry. More even than in the case of the textile fabrics is the present condition of India unsatisfactory as regards this industry. At one time we occupied a prominent position in the metallurgical world on account of the high quality of iron made here and the application centuries ago of processes for the manufacture of high class steel which have been adopted in the West in comparatively recent times. Artistic products in copper, blass and silver gold and golden jewellery and the preceious metals made the name of India famous. Important chemicals like nitre, alum, borax were exported on a large scale. Now, however, the trade in most of the chemical products is almost extinguished as in the case of alum, copperas, blue vitriol, &c., or has seriously gone down as in the case of nitre. There is hardly any iron produced in the country except in exceedingly few cases, and very minute is the quantity of iron prepared by the old smelting processes ; while copper and brass vessels which are wanted for the daily use of the people are all made from imported sheets. The dependance upon the foreign article is still an increasing one. Excluding hardware, cultery machinery, mill and railway plant the value of imported mineral products was in 1907 nineteen crores of rupees. The value of iron and steel imported was in 1907-08 nearly five crores, machinery and mill work over six and a half crores, railway plant and rolling stock nearly seven crores and a quarter (being three and a half crores more than in 1906-07 and over five and a half crores more than the average of the three preceeding years). Hardware is nearly three crores, copper over two crores. The decadence of the indigenous industries and the ouster of country-made articles by foreign ones, is due to the extraordinary strides made by the West in the physical sciences and in their application to industries. Our capability to establish a prosperous manufacturing system, self-contained and duly correlated, depends mainly upon our success in reviving the iron and steel industry. At present there is only one iron work where iron smelting according to modern processes is being carried on. But this establishment also is of dimensions which are moderate as compared to the huge ones of the West. The project started by that great and good man the late Mr. Jamsetji Nasarwanji Tata (to whom gratitude is due from his countrymen for more than one beneficent project) and members of his family the will be the first which will carry on work on a sufficiently considerable scale. Modern conditions of the manufacture of this metal require huge capital, to be measured by crores. This is our greatest difficulty and next to it is want of scientific knowledge and technical training. So far as the field for operations is concerned, it is rather restricted, because to be paying it is necessary not only that the ore should be high grade, that the iron-ore-yielding area and the coal-producing area should be in proximity, but the coal must be capable of coking. Much of the Indian coal does not coke. For our present purposes, however, the fields where an iron industry can be established are sufficiently extensive to meet the demand that might be made upon them for several years to come.

The mining of manganese ore has progressed enormously during recent years. Sixteen years ago India produced no manganese ore. Commencing with three thousand tons in 1893 the output has gone up to five and three-fourth lakhs of tons whose value at the place of production comes to about eighty-six lakhs of rupees. All this material is exported to Europe. A fair portion of this would certainly be capable of being utilised in the country if a steel industry of any dimensions is established. There are fairly rich copper fields which are not and cannot be worked for want of knowledge, want of capital and enterprise and because the bye-products cannot be remuneratively utilised. It is only by the creation of connected industries and trades in a well planned and methodical manner that any one of them can have a healthy life. With one important exception such mining operations as are carried on relate for the most part only to products which like coal and petroleum are consumed in their natural form in the country or are exported abroad as materials to be worked up in far distant lands.

OUR WORK.

If India is to be brought on a level with the advanced nations of the West and the farthest East, action is demanded all along the line. The production of food stuffs and of raw materials of manufacture grown on land has to be stimulated and increased and the quality improved. Forest products, which are ceasing to have commercial importance before the competition of cheaper substances prepared with the help of chemistry are to be rehabilitated and rendered can able of use under the new conditions. A properly co-ordinated manufacturing system has to be established or expanded for raising those finished articles for which suitable material is available. The mineral resources of the country are to be developed and utilized for the benefit of the people, and a mercantile marine has to be created for carrying on coasting trade and trade with other nations. This is stupendous task. But if other nations who laboured under even greater disadvantages were able to accomplish it we have no occasion to lose heart. It is not a hundred years when Germany or America had no manufactures worth taking into account and both have now built up an elaborate and extensive system which has roused apprehensions even in England. The preparation of synthetic dyes which have put down indigo and other natural colours and the manufacture of beet sugar represent triumphs of science of which any nation can be proud.

Their progress is due to the cultivation of the natural sciences and their application to industrial purpose.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

As in those countries a complete system of scientific and technical instruction has to be established. Polytechnic institutes, engineering colleges, chemical industries colleges, agricultural and sylvicultural colleges, commercial colleges must be established. The land must be studded with industrial and crafts schools. Trained captains of industries, trained masters, supervisors and assistants, equipped with the knowledge of the principles underlying their industries, and furnished with practical skill, and operatives with their general intelligence developed and their efficiency cultivated are needed. Till a few years ago there was hardly any institution capable of supplying this want. It is only very recently that the Government and the leading men of the country have been roused to a perception of the necessities of the situation. Some steps have been taken of recent years and greater activity has been displayed during the last two or three years. What has been done, however, is small in proportion to what still remains to be accomplished. There is no institution for instruction in marine engineering or in the numerous departments of industrial chemistry. In mining and metallurgy only a beginning and a very small beginning has been made. In practical electrical engineering there is only one institution where some thing is being done. Even in mechanical engineering which attracted attention twenty years ago the provision made suffices only to supply a class of supervisors of boilers and engines. The higher branches have yet to be reached. After twenty years of discussion and promises very little has been done in Bengal. The Serampur School of Hand-loom Weaving still remains in the region of chastened hope. The provision in the Madras Presidency has yet to be brought up to a due level. It is pleasing to note at the same time the great step forward taken by that Government in holding the Ootacamund Conference and the action taken by the Governments of Bombay, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. The scheme for founding a college of technology at Cawnpur at an initial cost of Rs. 14 1-2 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of 4 1-2 lakhs a year has now gone to the Secretary of State.

What is most needed are a dozen at least of high class technological colleges where the highest technical instruction will be given in (a) mechanical, electrical, mining, railway and marine engineering, (b) in textile manufacture, (c) in mining chemistry and metallurgy and (d) in the numerous departments of industrial chemistry having reference to food and food stuffs, oils and fats as required for edible illuminating and lubricating purposes and for preparing paints, varnishes, soaps, &c., tan dyes, sugar, essenses and scents, paper, glass, chemicals and drugs. The selections of departments must vary with the conditions of each province. But provision for instruction in Mechnical and Electrical Engineering and the branches of industrial chemistry, suitable to the prevailing industries, should be made in each province. Completely equipped laboratories and workshops containing every kind of machinery and up-to-date appliances should be attached to such institutions. There should be scope not only for a pre-graduate but also for a post-graduate course, and due provision must also be made for the conduct of investigation and research.

But after all our salvation depends, not so much upon what the State will do, but upon what we are prepared to do ourselves. No number of technical institutes will be of any avail to us unless our very best men are imbued with the true scientific spirit. We are apt to find fault with this thing or that, But have we done all that lay in our power ? Have we turned to account all the discoveries of science ? Do we appreciate the fact that we have advantages such as very few other nations have ? There are natural forces which we have never thought of putting to the use of man. There are vast stores of energy running to absolute waste— the very best amongst us not giving a moment's thought to them. The torrential rains which fall on the Western Ghats and in the mountains of the North-east are, if collected, and the stores suitably directed, capable of yielding power sufficient to drive thousands of huge factories and, after serving that purpose of irrigating millions of acres as well. Let alone artificial reservoirs. There are natural streams rapids and waterfalls canable of supplying motive energy. The heat of the tropical sun is a veritable storage of power which is absolutely unutilized. Our ignorance of science, our antiquated ideas, our obsolete methods are more responsible for our poverty than all the other unfavourable facters taken together. Passionate devotion to sciences, gentlemen, is what India needs most at the present day. The brightest and the most capable of her sons must worship in that temple.

We have a J. C. Bose and a T. K. Gajjar, men of whom the whole scientific world must feel proud. But we want more Boses and Gajjars. And here gentlemen, I would on behalf of you all offer congratulations to a countryman—Prof. Bhise of Bombay, who has just returned from England after having perfected a new machine which promises to revolutionalize the art of printing through the novel and original processes invented by him in regard to type-casting and type-setting.

CAPITAL.

The want of capital and enterprise is, equally with backwardness in the application of scientific knowledge and methods, responsible for our unsatisfactory condition. The people of India are essentially poor. Men counted rich here would in England be hardly considered as possessing a decent competence. The timidity of capital is even more pronounced than its deficiency. There is a very prevailing disposition to invest one's savings in the Postal Savings Bank or in Government Promissory Notes at 3 or 3 1-2 per cent. interest, rather than put them in industries or advance loans out of them on more remunerative terms to manufacturing or commercial purposes. It cannot, however, be denied that there is some justification for this disinclination. More than one concern has come to grief, often through ignorance, on many occasions through mismanagement and dishonesty. It can only be by the formation of Joint Stock Industrial Companies by the most capable and trustworthy

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1903.

CONGRESS INCONSISTENCIES.

THE Presidential speech of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose at the Madras session of the Congress was moderate and reasonable enough—as it appears in print. But whether it was reproduced precisely as it was drafted may be open to doubt. Like other presidential speeches, it had probably passed through the cleansing fires of a scrupulous sub-editor's hands and he blacked out a passage here and there in the hope of eliminating any undue expressions of sympathy with the Extremists and anything which might involve official disapprobation of the re-constituted Congress. If a Congress be held merely for the purpose of expressing the cut-and-dried opinions of a caucus and suppressing the individual opinions of various members it is no Congress at all. Restricting liberty of speech is as offensive in an organisation of the kind as it would be in Parliament or the Council Hall, and if subjects of discussion are to be ventilated by order, the Congress retains the objectionable feature the Secretary of State offers to remove from the Councils, namely the official majority. Congress methods do not serve to illuminate Congress desires. If freedom of debate is desirable in the Councils, is it not more so in the deliberations of the Congress? How else is there to be a profitable interchange of opinion? The wire-pullers of the organisation would have us believe that its resolutions represent the aims and aspirations of the Indian peoples, but we emphatically say they do nothing of the kind. They reflect the views of the Subjects Committee, of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, of Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta, Mr. Wacha, Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Dikshit, Mr. Khare and a handful of equally prominent men of other presidencies—but of the people of India, in no way whatever.

Dr. Rash Behari Ghose spoke under restraint. His presidential address is perhaps the most careful utterance he has yet delivered. But taken in connection with the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, it would seem that either the reorganised Congress is far from unanimous in its thoughts and impulses or the wire-pullers neglected to "censor" the latter as carefully as the former. Says the President, referring to the split: "Those who have gone out of us were never of us, for if they had been of us they would no doubt have continued of us . . . Our paths lie wide apart and a yawning gulf separates us and we will not, we cannot, we dare not extend the hand of fellowship to them so long as they persist in their present policy." Dewan Bahadur Krishnaswami regards the differences as "not after all a great evil. They may be taken as a blessing in disguise, if they act as a stimulus for us to work in the cause of our country with zeal and earnestness." There is revealed a hankering after "complete union," which, if the Congress desires respectful consideration, it must not encourage. As well expect Orangemen and Nationalists in Ireland to join hands or the Labourites to support the maintenance of the Upper House in its present form. Loyalty and anarchism can never go hand in hand, and if the Congress expects its claim to loyalty to be allowed it must remember that it is not possible to touch pitch without being defiled. Once an anarchist always an anarchist. They will discover wolves in sheep's clothing in the Congress fold, who will seek to bring in others similarly disguised. If they be not ejected the next stage of the Congress will be worse than that which brought about the split a year ago. The boycott resolution of a couple of years ago was the rock upon which harmony was wrecked. Other jags and snags lie in the course ahead and reckless pilots will succeed those who are growing chary—or wise enough to dissemble chariness, and the Congress will be less potent for good than ever.

The President testified to the gratitude of himself and his colleagues for the concessions foreshadowed in Lord Morley's despatch and gave utterance to many sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the British Raj. He owned that under the new scheme Indians are to be given a fair share in the government of their own be associated with the Government in the daily and hourly administration of their affairs, that a great step forward has been taken in the grant of representative government for which the Congress has been crying for years. And he was sure that on their genuine co-operation with the British Government depends their future progress and the development of a fuller social and political life. Loyalty, confidence, trust, was the burden of his song. Then why this discordant note which suddenly jars upon the ear: Consider the question of the constitution of the electoral colleges—has the appointment of an Indian member to the Executive Councils guaranteed by Statute instead of being left to the pleasure of the Secretary of State for the time being? Why this covert allusion to a "foreign bureaucracy?" Do they do not rather discount the declarations of loyalty and trust and belief in the sense of justice and fairplay possessed by the English nation? We wonder how the phrases ran when the draft of the speech went before the inner circle. But this is not the only inconsistency in the presidential speech. He condemned all seditious movements, and anarchism most, because opposed to the laws of God as well as of man. He admitted that "outrages and direct incitement to outrages must be punished and punished severely," that the strong hand was called for, and he then proceeded to condemn the Regulation of 1818, the Public Meetings Act, the Press Act and the substitute of a special Bench for trial by jury for anarchists, observing, with Macaulay, that the secret of the power of agitators is the obstinacy of the rulers. And although such great concessions are made—more than anticipated and enough to justify "a season of universal rejoicing"—"We are determined to fight the good fight with unextinguishable faith, with unswerving hope and strenuous patience, moved and sustained by the conviction that a just cause can never fail with the people of England"—which would have sounded convincing but for the petty reference to "the insolence and over-bearing language of some members of the ruling class;" and might have implied there was something more immediately to fight for—but for the acknowledgment, earlier in the speech, that the King's message of November 1st solemnly re-affirmed the great charter of 1858 and distinctly announced a policy of progressive development in the direction of self-government.

REISSUES OF GLADSTONE'S BIOGRAPHIES.

THE late Mr. Gladstone was born on the twenty ninth of December 1809. His ninety-ninth anniversary of the birthday has been appropriately marked by the reissue of two of the best biographies of him in a form and at a price which will bring them within the reach of the poorest people. Gladstone was the most popular of all the statesmen and politicians of his time, and "the People's William" was latterly his usual name among the common people. It is therefore but meet that the people at large should like to read and possess the standard and authoritative biography of their hero with which Viscount Morley has enriched English literature. But the two guineas at which this biography was first issued just two years ago was a prohibitive price to the vast majority of those who are most desirous of reading it. Even at this high price the book sold well, as it was bound to do with such an author and such a subject, and found its thousands of purchasers. The book was later published in a cheap form in two volumes—it appeared originally in three thick octavos—at half a sovereign, one-fourth its original price. In this form it had its tens of thousands of buyers. But still it did not reach quite the masses, for whom even this price was too high. So a London newspaper, by arrangement with Messrs. Macmillan, the publisher, has just issued the entire work for five shillings, less than one-eighth of what it cost two years' ago. A two-guinea book of such absorbing interest by a contemporary master of English like Lord Morley, offered within five years of its first publication for only five shillings, will now appeal really to the million and count its buyers by the hundred thousand all over the Empire. It is needless now to say anything about the character of the book which was hailed on all sides as a remarkably judicious and sympathetic biography on its first appearance, and which has already taken its place in our literature by the side of Lord Morley's friend Sir George Trevelyan's Macaulay, and the still greater life of Carlyle by Froude. It will suffice here merely to note its reappearance on the present occasion in this really "popular" edition, and to wish it still greater success, especially in this country among Indian readers with whom Gladstone is the most popular of all English politicians.

With Viscount Morley's biography has been issued another life of Gladstone which, too, has deservedly attained popularity since its first appearance seven years ago. This is the life by Mr. Herbert Paul. It is well known that this short life appeared first as a lengthy article in that national treasury of biography which Mr. Sidney Lee so successfully edited and brought to a close in sixty-six pretty volumes. But lengthy as the article was, yet Mr. Paul had to compress his manuscript in order to bring it within due limits. But the original manuscript was too valuable to be thus cut down and condensed, and the publishers, Messrs. Smith Elder, brought it out as a book soon after. This book achieved a noted success at its high price of half a guinea. Messrs. Nelson have now issued it for a shilling in a dainty form unabridged and embellished with some excellent illustrations; and the book will now reach the masses who will buy it along with the larger life by Viscount Morley. It will form a good accompaniment to that voluminous work, as it presents in very orderly form the main events in the career of that many-sided man. Mr. Paul excels in such biographical sketches, and we have only to mention his lives of Matthew Arnold and Froude to indicate his great skill and popularity in this field of the biographical monograph. The reader will get an excellent outline of Gladstone's life, written in the admirably style that Mr. Paul commands, from this book and then he can fill it up by the full details that Lord Morley supplies in his more extended account.

THE REFORMING PEERS.

ONE or two misconceptions are dispelled by a reading of the full text of the report of the Committee on reforming the House of Lords, one, perhaps the chief, of which is that the holding of certain specified positions in India does not qualify a man to a seat in the Lords unless he is already a peer. It is not likely therefore that the Upper House will be over-run with "Political Residents of the First Class in India." There are some notes of humour in the report which Reuter entirely omitted. For instance, great trouble was taken over the subject of life peers and some interesting views must have been put forward, somewhat on the lines of the famous judicial address "conscious as we are of each other's infirmities." Life peerages have long been used as a threat by those who wished to reform the Lords by force. Previous proposals on this subject as a rule were made on the understanding that the hereditary constitution of the House should remain untouched. But as under the present scheme, only selected and qualified members of the hereditary peerage would have seats in the House, the whole aspect of the question is changed. "It should be remembered," says the report "that the possession of a life peerage does not render the holder less liable to the weaknesses of humanity, such as old age, or even to the accidents of humanity, such as those connected with pecuniary embarrassment." Some members, therefore, of the Committee were anxious to limit the tenure of these peerages so as to render them tenable not for life, but for a definite period of years. A more delicate comment on the dearth of American heiresses could hardly be conceived.

This however is not the only frank admission of what everybody has always known. There is a delightful glossing over of the tendency to change politics in the passage from one House to the other resulting in the position of to-day of our ultra Liberal—Commons and ultra-Conservative Lords. Having acknowledged that, in some minds, the present position may be open to censure, the Committee tells us they do not wish to imply that, in their opinion, the majority in the House of Lords should be made mechanically to correspond with the majority in the House of Commons, but they feel that the party in power in the elected Chamber should be able to count upon a substantial following in the House of Lords. "The Committee have come unanimously to the conclusion that the existing evil could not be remedied by flooding the House with permanent peerages, which do not by any means imply permanent politics, and thus not unfrequently help to defeat the objects which they were created to promote, and to increase the disproportion they were intended to diminish." We can only hope that the reforms will not diminish the House's appreciation of humour and the fitness of things. Also we hope that the reductions will not deprive it of any of its obvious common sense and transform it simply into a verbose debating society. The best political thinking in the Commons is generally done when neither the Speaker nor Chairman is sitting.

WILL HOME-WORKERS BE HELPED.

THERE is some fear in many quarters, notably among the members of the Charity Organisation Society, that if Wages Boards are set up by law to raise the standard of wages for home-workers, the result may prove to be very different from that intended by the humane originators of the movement to prevent sweating of these unprotected people. To some it seems possible that they may be driven by such a measure entirely out of employment. If this were so, charity organisations would find their work doubled and their resources strained to breaking point. Other men again, anxious to maintain a decent standard of wages, consider that it would be better to make the home-workers, who are "squeezed out" by the establishment of Wages Boards, a national charge than to allow them all to go on scrambling for work and making but a poor thing out of it. This is Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe's opinion, and he holds serious views of the dignity of work and the value of a healthy worker. He hopes for "a state of things in which all willing workers will be able to find employment and independence, while those who try to live without working will be forced to earn their keep in labour colonies." Mrs. Ramsay Macdonald, who has taken an active part in the inquiry into the industrial status of home-workers in England and in Australia, thinks that they will not be driven out of employment even if Wages Boards insist on an increase in the standard of wages paid, because "the home-workers will refuse to help in the enforcement of the law. Sooner than lose the work, she is sure they would forego their claim to higher wages. They cannot be obliged to admit that they accept lower pay than the scale settled, and to help to prove such a fact before a magistrate would be still more distasteful to them. Mrs. Macdonald is not in favour of the institution of Wages Boards; it seems to her a questionable proceeding "to load the Statute Book with a law that remains a dead letter, owing to the hostility of those whose need has been urged as the reason for its adoption." English home-workers are very likely to remain convinced that half a loaf is better than no bread until they form themselves into a body that can start a Trades Union of their own, or until some ingenious philanthropist invents a system of protection that will not starve out the workers at the minor industries while it is being fitted to their sad case.

THE date of the Investiture ceremony by the Viceroy at Calcutta is changed from the 1st to the 7th February.

EXCHANGE has at last stiffened. The Secretary of State sold 12½ lakhs of Council bills last week and offers 150 lakhs this week.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

TURF TOPICS.

Football.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

THE December Sales at Newmarket invariably bring many famous breeders to headquarters, and to those interested in the thoroughbred, the occasion is always an important one. Foreign buyers have again been busy and some of the best animals offered were knocked down to visitors. M. Halbrown, as usual, was a big buyer, among his purchases being Principality, an eight-year old mare by Prince Hampton—Roudoletia and believed to be in foal to Desmond. The same buyer also got Peloria a five-year old mare by Sir Visto—Peori and Brosna, a four-year old mare by Marcion—Betsy Shannon, the price being 700 and 780 guineas respectively. Another visitor in Baron Springer of Austria paid 2,800 guineas for the six-year old Lilla by St. Simon—Melody and in foal to Gallinule. All the plums however, have not gone abroad and several home buyers have acquired really good bargains, without paying fancy prices. In dealing with the sales, a word may be said annent the very poor prices fetched for eight American mares sent over by Mr. H. T. Oxnard, the total sum only amounting to 185 guineas, or a matter of 23 guineas each. This will no doubt not be lost sight of by other American owners, who may be disposing of their studs in consequence of the crusade against betting across the Altantic. Talking of the sale of horses. Lady de Bathe has made up her mind to give up breeding thoroughbreds in future, though she will continue to race, and her string will remain under the charge of F. Darling at Newmarket.

IN FRANCE.

We might learn a lot from the manner things are managed in France and one of them is in regard to steeplechasing. The manner this branch is encouraged is well illustrated by the winnings of the two most successful owners during the year, viz. M. Veil. Picard and M. Fischhof who have won £14,694 and £13,684 respectively. The former has just landed the Prix le Haye Jourselin with his four-year old Pharson. The race is worth 2,040sovs. and in his short career the son of St. Frusquin—Peoria has won over 5,000sovs. in Stakes. Good judges of steeplechasing say he is a beautiful fencer and that he would certainly do well (later on) in our Grand National.

MAHER'S NEW RULE.

Danny Maher came out as a rider under National Hunt Rules at the Kempton Park Meeting and rode Dafila to victory in the Staines Handicap Hurdle Race Plate. Maher has often shown his love for cross-country riding in the hunting field, so of course, he did not feel strange at the jumps. His mount was favourite after laying off for a mile. "Danny" came on to win nicely at the finish by two lengths. The American was highly pleased at his win and the public gave him a reception as hearty as though he had scored still another Derby triumph.

RECORD JUMPING.

More than one follower of jumping records was a bit puzzled by the cabled message "that Lieut. Montefore's horse had beaten the world's long jump record at the Buenos Aires Horse Show by clearing 27ft. 11inches." Possibly the figures should have been 37ft 11 inches, which would make them more understandable, as the generally accepted record is 37ft. by Chandler at Warwick on March 22, 1847. In more recent times Capt. Bewicke claims to have cleared 42 ft. at Plumpton on Homeward Bound and there is no reason to doubt the performance.

CRICKET.

That the triangular scheme is by no means dropped, we were reminded by a statement during the meeting of county cricket captains at Lord's this week. This was made by Mr. Lacey, Secretary of the Marylebone C. C., who said he had been authorised by the premier club to "try and bring about a conference this summer, composed of representatives of England, Australia and South Africa, in order to discuss, and if possible, come to some understanding regarding future contests." This is satisfactory and shows that the splendid scheme of Mr. A Bailey is not to be allowed to drop. Apropos of the Australians and their visit, they will play two matches against combined elevens from Yorkshire and Lancashire. This is a good idea, as we all knew the visitors are quite equal to taking on the full strength of England, consequently fixtures against ordinary counties are often a trifle tame. For this reason, matches against Yorkshire and Lancashire, the Midlands—Notts, Worcestershire, Warwickshire and Leicestershire—Metropolitan Counties—Kent, Middlesex, Surrey and Essex and the combined Minor Counties, would make fine additions to the Test fixtures and the matches against North and South.

FOOTBALL.

That the visits of New Zealand, South African and Australian teams have given a fillip to the Rugby game, is very evident and the big matches now produce far more interest than formerly. The Tit Bit on Saturday was the Australians match against the Anglo-Welsh team. Unfortunately five of the best men,—(Internationals) were unable to play, which was something like Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark The Australians gave what was perhaps the best exhibition of football they have yet shown here, and their defeat at Leicester has certainly "bucked them up." The home men were literally run off their feet and finally beaten by 24 points to 0. Another big fixture was the Scottish International trial, in which Edinburgh just beat Glasgow by 8 points to 3. Cornwall and Durham were each successful in fixtures against Devon and Cheshire respectively, and it commences to look as though these two will again strive for final honours in the County Championships though Midland Counties may reach the final.

"SOCCER."

Some sensational results were seen on Saturday, most extraordinary being the 9 goals to 1 victory of Sunderland on visiting Newcastle. This is the worst "drubbing" the latter has ever experienced, and it was extra bitter through being at home. Another big win was scored by Manchester City (home) against Bury the score being 6 goals to 1 Everton beat (3—2) Manchester United and as Aston Villa and Sheffield Wednesday also failed the leaders (Everton) were the only team among the top five to win on Saturday. Singularly enough, almost precisely similar state of things was seen in the Scottish League, Glasgow Rangers, Dundee and Aberdeen all losing, so that St. Mirren and Celtic alone among the first five teams, obtained the full points. Celtic now enjoy a capital position and though only fifth, actually have a chance second to none, of again winning the championship, having gained 20 points in 12 matches as against the 27 for 17 engagements by St. Mirren—at the top of the table.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Many old timers gathered at Roehampton, on Saturday, for the purpose of seeing the 29th annual cross-country match between Oxford and Cambridge teams. The race starts at the historic King's Head and is finished at the Well House, Wimbledon Common. These names may not convey much to the modern paperchaser, but it is different in the case of old athletes, who remember that the earlier National Cross Country Championships were decided over the Roehampton course. Some famous runners have breasted the slope to the Well House, P.H. Stenning winning the first four championships, 1877 to 1880, while G.A. Dunning and W.G. George, were the next winners. Saturday's race enabled a Rhodes scholar to score for the first time, A. W. Clemes from Tasmania winning handily, while his time of 42 mins 30 secs for 7 1/2 miles compares well with past performances. The Oxford men were easy winners of the team contest, finishing three men in the first four and scoring only 22 points to 33 by Cambridge. The success of Oxford is satisfactory, bringing the score up to 11 wins as against 18 by Cambridge. The Oxford men engaged in another race on Wednesday, when they beat Dublin University at Dublin by 17 points to 38. This time S. P. B. Mais (Oxford) who was fourth in the Inter-'Varsity race and beaten 48 secs by Clemes, finished an easy winner 37 secs in front of the Australian. This is a big upset of form and were the men not above suspicion, would give rise to much talk. It is well to remember this and not criticise too severely when the form of artesian athletes looks queer. Clemes won the Inter-'Varsity race in rubber shoes and it is possible he found these a handicap on the heavy Dublin course. Mais has also profitted by Saturday's race (he was short of work) and now appears to be running in more like his 1906 form and he will prove useful to Derby and County if he can be induced to run for that club.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

How the American officials presented J. C. Carpenter with a silver cup, as a reward for his foul tactics in the 400 metres race at the Olympic Games, is known all over the world. They also declined to recognise the suspension passed on the runner by the English A. A. A. Mr. J. E. Sullivan, President of the A. A. U. of America, has recently issued an address and in this he says in effect that the Olympic officials had no right to declare it "no race" and then order it to be re-run. He also says Great Britain had lost the 800 and 1,500 metres, so that the 400 metres was the one race left to Great Britain. Most people felt the tactics of the Americans were greatly due to the fact that they had just had the mortification of seeing representatives of the British Empire beat their crack sprinters in the 100 and 200 metres races—for greater blows than our defeats the previous week in the 800 and 1,500 metres. How circumstances alter cases, may be judged from the fact that in Spalding's Athletic Primer, edited by J. E Sullivan, on page 105 appears the following: "In the final heat the referee has a right to disqualify any one who interferes with the other runners, and if he so desires, he can order a race between the other competitors." This is just what the Olympic Games officials did and yet the Americans claim it was contrary to the laws of athletics. Some of Mr. Sullivan's criticism of the management is deserved, but generally speaking, it is overdone. We can certainly learn many things from the Americans, but on the other hand, they can learn from us and in particular, "how to accept defeat." No doubt the result of the Olympic Games is a bitter pill for them, as well it might be, with the final score: British Empire 62 wins, United States 22 wins.

HARRY BLACKSTAFFE HONOURED.

Harry Blackstaffe must have felt a proud man on Tuesday when he was presented with a testimonial at the Mansion House in honour of his Victory in the Olympic Sculling Event. In making the presentation (a model of a sculler in a boat) the Lord Mayor said Mr. Blackstaffe was a splendid example to the young men of the City of London, for he could never have won the race, had he not led a life of self-denial and moderation. It may be added that the popular Vorn B.C. man celebrated his 40th birthday during the Olympic Regatta, so that he is a living reproach to the critics who say "Too old at forty". While on rowing matters, Cambridge appear to have got hold of a coming crack stroke in F. R. W. M. Arbuthnot, a freshman from Eton, who stroked the winning crew in the Cambridge Trial Eights. He showed splendid generalship and was mainly responsible for the defeat of Lloyd's crew, the favourites.

WRESTLING.

The Board of Control, which came into existence at the suggestion of G. Hackenschmidt, has been disbanded. The five men chosen meant well when they suggested matches between Hack and Zbysco and Gotch and Lemin, but it was a mistake. It was patent to all that Gotch, Hackenschmidt and the general public had one thing in view viz, a match between the Russian and his American Conqueror Certainly Hackenschmidt went a funny way to work in declining to meet Gotch at one of the appointed places and making a match direct. Still, his object was clear, a match with Gotch, and if successful, further meetings with his challengers, Zbysco, Lemin etc. as the Board of Control liked to arrange. Hackenschmidt treated Zbysco badly, but the latter's match-making methods give the Russian some excuse in passing him by and looking for another "go" with the man who beat him in Chicago.

BOXING.

The news that J. Driscoll had won still another contest across the Atlantic was hailed with satisfaction and particularly at Cardiff. His latest victory was gained at Boston on Tuesday, when he knocked out Charlie Griffin, the Australian, in the eleventh round. This is their second meeting, they having tried conclusions at the National Sporting Club early this year, when Griffin (after having the worst of matters) was disqualified for butting. Prior to Tuesday's contest Driscoll had beaten Malt, Baldwin and Grover Hayes in America and he is shaping well for a match against Abe Attell for the title of Feather-Weight Champion of the World. The meeting between Arthur Douglas, the South African feather-weight, and F. Thom, Champion of Australia, at Sydney recently appears to have produced a great contest. They went the full twenty rounds, in which the honours were fairly divided, the referee's decision being a draw.

IN GENERAL.

The slowest mile in the Dorando Petri and Hayes match was the 22nd, which occupied 6 mins. 40 secs.

Shrubb offers to run Dorando or Longboat a series of three matches 10,15 and 20 miles. The Englishman evidently does not propose to take any chances and he evidently recognises that his forte is 2 miles to 10.

Old Nat Butter has just set up a new 60 kilometres record for an indoor track at the Vellodrome, d'Hover, Paris, his speed being equal to 50 miles 1,609 yards.

The English Lawn Tennis players are apparently finding stouter opposition at Johannesburg, than they did in their earlier matches on arriving.

Sportsmen were sorry to hear of the death of C. Jenkins from appendicites at San Francisco. The American Jockey did fairly well when riding here, his victories in 1901 numbering 42.

Cambridge University tried conclusions in a Lacrosse match with Clapham on Saturday, the latter winning a fine game by 8 goals to 7.

It is now settled that J. Braid and J. H. Taylor will meet G. Duncan, and C. H. Mayo in a foursome match for £100 next April.

The Australian team playing under Northern Union Rules defeated Swinton on Wednesday by 10 points to 9.

C. G. Wood, an old quarter-mile amateur champion runner of England, suggests that no distinction shall be made between amateurs and professionals at future Olympic Games, the qualification being "a good citizen." There is much to be said in favour of this, though the Radical and Socialists athletes would not like being "frozen out."

H. W. Stevenson made a break of 454 early in his match against Famaun and looks like beating the latter easily.

Pat O'Keef appears to have found Mike Williams of Australia a tough proposition in their bout at Melbourne.

ARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

Calabria and Sicily again Suffer.

AL WAVE COMPLETES THE HAVOC.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

he earthquake lasted twenty or thirty nds. It interrupted the telegraphs, isolat- many districts; but the most serious unts are arriving from Sicily. In Calabria e was widespread damage, and loss of life veral towns is reported. Messina suffered cially heavily. The tidal wave engulfed ral vessels at Catania.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

The earthquake in Southern Italy was ompanied by a tidal wave thirty feet high, many people were drowned.

The towns of Messina and Reggio-di-Cala- are reported to be practically destroyed, the news is unconfirmed.

There is a rumour that thousands have ished.

The telegraphs and telephones are all ken down.

The naval division at Naples has started Messina.

The Captain of the frigate "Pasino" has rished.

Advices from Messina state that the shocks re of frightful intensity.

The seismic apparatus throughout Italy re broken.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE BALKANS.

Austria's Attitude.

TURKO-BULGARIAN RELATIONS

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

A telegram from Vienna states that it is officially reported that an Austrian patrol, in a Bosnian village, named Zelinia, has been fired upon by Servians across the Duna. A corporal was wounded and the fire was returned, two Servians being killed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

The Austrian Note, in reply to the Russian Note of the 24th instant, declares that the extension of the sovereignty of the Emperor Franz Josef over Bosnia and Herzegovina and the evacuation of Novi Bazaar cannot be discussed at the Conference.

It lays stress on the negotiations for an entente with Turkey and says that the Conference taking note of the entente, will proceed to abrogate Article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin.

The Note draws attention to Austro-Russian Treaties which preclude Russia from questioning the fact of the annexation.

It declares Austria is prepared to discuss the question of compensation to Servia and Montenegro.

HOTTENTOT RAID.

Several Europeans Killed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

Fifty Hottentots have raided cattle in German territory, on the frontier of Cape Colony. They murdered two Europeans, and also shot dead seven soldiers and civilians, who pursued them.

SNOWSTORMS AT HOME.

Railways Blocked.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

Railways are blocked with land slides and snowstorms, which are raging in Scotland, Ireland, and the north of England. The Tweed is frozen. Trains are snowbound, while the shipping is sheltering in east coast ports from an easterly blizzard.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER AT TEHERAN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

Poklewsky, Councillor at the Russian Embassy in London, has been appointed Russian Minister at Teheran.

THE BURNS-JOHNSON FIGHT.

Record Gate.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

The Sydney prize-fight secured a record gate of £26,000, of which Burns receives £6,000.

THE British Consul at Bangkok reports that the present rice crop in Siam is reckoned to be the largest on record, it being the general opinion that over one million tons will be available for export,

A REPORT has reached Rangoon from Calcutta that Sir Harvey Adamson, Home Member of the Viceroy's Council, will succeed Sir Hugh Barnes on the India council and that the Lieutenant Governor of Burma's tenure of office will be extended by six months.

THE "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent reports that Gud Mullah, well-kown in the Mohmand country, has recently died. His successor at Chamarkand is Khiv-ud-Din, a man of no great influence, but on friendly terms with the notorious Suje Mullah of Ningrala.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

The Bomb Find Near Chittagong.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

Authoritative information shows that it has not yet been ascertained that the alleged bombs, found recently in a village near Chittagong, are not merely fireworks.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Mymensingh National School.

PLEADERS AND TEACHER BOUND OVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

Anathnath Banda Guha, Pleader, Mohimohandra Rai, Pleader, and Jotindronath Mazumdar, a teacher in the National School, have been bound over, by Mr. Garlick, Additional District Magistrate, Mymensingh, in sums ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 each, for one year, in connection with the case in which they were charged with allowing the boys of the National School at Mymensingh to perform a dramatic play of a seditious nature.

THE NEW ACT.

Nationalist Volunteers Action Stopped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

The recent legislation, which makes contributing to seditious societies punishable by imprisonment, has had a most remarkable effect, and is stopping the collecting that has been carried on by the Nationalist Volunteers throughout Lower Bengal during the past two years.

'NATIONAL AGENCY, LTD."

Capital £5.000.

A PROPOSED NEWSPAPER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

Messrs. Ganesh Krishna Khaparde and Bepin Chandra Pal have addressed to the "Basumati" and other Indian papers a letter, which arrived yesterday, announcing the starting of a kind of National Agency, Ltd., with a capital of £5,000, divided into £1 shares, for the purpose of starting a fortnightly paper to be called "Swaraj," to induce the nations of the world to take an interest in the movement of national freedom for India.

DEATH OF A BURMESE QUEEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, December 20.

At Saigon, on the 14th instant, the death took place of Ratana Dewi, the Queen of the South Golden Palace, and one of the chief eight Queens of the late King Mindoon Min and the beloved mother of H. R. H. the Prince Myngoon Min in her eighty-fifth year. The death of this Queen had been publicly announced to the royal blood and the exministers of the late Burmese Kings. Kings and people of Burma. H. R. H. the Prince and Princesses, sons, daughters and the royal relations of the deceased Queen will don the white dresses in accordance with the Burmese royal custom as a sign of mourning until the interment takes place. General mourning is being observed in Burma.

FORGED TEN-RUPEE NOTES.

Passed by Treasuries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 29.

During the past few days some remarkably cleverly forged ten rupee notes have been received at the Currency Office in Cawnpore, the forgeries, in fact, having been sufficiently good to pass through the treasuries without detection.

The notes are evidently the work of the same forger and they have been produced by means of excellent wood cuts, the numbers of the notes being subsequently added. The paper on which the notes are printed is in colour not unlike that of the genuine note and its texture also appears to be similar. It is in the water-marking that the only noticeable defect is found, this apparently having been effected by the application of some greasy substance which gives a slightly yellow appearance to the outlines of the water-mark.

It is not yet known whether many of these clever forgeries have passed into circulation.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th December, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 42,058 mds. and Rs. 30,201 in the earnings.

MR. ROOSEVELT will be joined at Mombassa by Mr. R. C. Cuninghame, who has already proceeded thither and is preparing the President's outfit. Mr. Cunninghame, who is an Englishman and has done considerable naturalist work in Norway and Africa for the British Museum, will act as guide and manager. Only Mr. Roosevelt and his son will receive permits to shoot big game.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Visit To Ratnagiri.

DEPARTURE FOR JANJIRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, DECEMBER 29

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Linga," with his Excellency the Governor and party, started from Vijiadurg at 9 a.m. to-day and entered Ratnagiri harbour at 10 a.m. Mr. Maconochie, Collector of Ratnagiri, went on board the steamer at 11-45 a.m. with Messrs. Khareghat, Judge, Mr. Desai, Executive Engineer, Mr. Damble, Municipal President, Mr. Phadke, Vice-President, Local Board, Mr. Chowbal, Hazur Deputy Collector, Mr. Jusuff Dhunji and Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusji, Abkari farmer.

After these gentlemen went on board the steamer they were received by the Private Secretary Mr. Robertson, and seen separately by his Excellency the following topics being discussed,—(1) Municipal water works and debts. (2) toddy and liquor shops; (3,) crops; (4) fishing; (5) and formation of temperance societies in Ratnagiri. All the gentlemen, except the Collector, returned at 2 p.m.

His Excellency was very sympathtic though not cheerful, probably due to his sad bereavement. His Excellency landed at 3-30 p. m. and visited the School of Industry. He was pleased with every thing that came to his notice, which is greatly creditable to Mr. Dubal, the Superintendent.

The Governor and party then went to the Collector's bunglow, where his Highness the ex-King Thibow paid the formal visit which was returned after refreshments is due form.

The party then went to seo the fort and the light-house and thence to the steamer again, which starts for Janjira at 11 p.m. to-day. The police arrangements throughout the visit were excellent, which is very creditable to Mr. Wallinger the District Superintendent, and his Deputy, Mr. Roderegues,

THE AMIR.

Conciliating Sikhs and Hindus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 29.

The Amir really seems desirous of conciliating the Sikhs and Hindus who are resident in Afghanistan. Their numbers are small, but their usefulness as traders and accountants is generally acknowledged.

For some years, certain springs near Jellalabad, regarded as sacred by the Hindus, have been closed to them, but now, under orders from Kabul, one of these is to be made over entirely to their representatives. One local grievance therefore has been redressed.

It was reported some months ago that the Amir intended to improve the roads "en route" from the Khyber to Kabul, in order to permit of the use of motors. Orders have just been issued that the section from Dhakka to Jellalabad is to be taken in hand at once.

The idea seems to be eventually to establish a motor-postal service to and from Kabul, but progress is likely to be slow in this matter, as heavy expenditure will be required on the hill section between Gandamak and Buskhak.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Crop and Health Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

From the latest crop report for the United Provinces, it appears that rain is now generally, and in many districts, urgently required. Crop prospects are described as doubtful in a part of Bahraich.

Malarial fever is still widely prevalent, but has much abated.

Prices have fallen in nine districts, but on the whole are stationary.

BEGHATI DACOITY CASE.

Approver Guarded by Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

Under the advice of Mr. D. C. Patterson, Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore, Panalal Chatterjee, the approver in the Beghati dacoity case, is lodged in the Criminal Courts, and is carefully guarded by the Police.

FIRE IN A COTTON MILL.

One Lakh Damage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

A fire occurred to-day in the Lakshmi Cotton Mill, Serampore. The damage is stated to have been Rs. 1,00,000.

THIRD ENGINEER MISSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

A telegram from Rangoon reports that Mr. Taylor, third engineer of the Co's steamer "Shan," has been missing since Thursday last.

THE Budget Committee of the Duma recently considered the Foreign Loan Bill and decided in its favour, after a statement occupying over an hour by M. Kokovtseff, Minister of Finance, who dwelt on the favourable prospects for the issue of a Russian loan at the present moment, and explained the conditions of the transaction. The amount of the loan is fixed at £45,000,000, that figure representing the effective sum, not the nominal.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

THE "Terriers" are a never-failing topic in the daily papers. A lady at Aldeburgh in Suffolk was moved to pity on hearing that the Howitzer Battery possessed only one horse which, for instructional purposes, was on drill days groomed by no less than six different men with a view to relieving the pressure that was being put upon the Battery's one and only horse, the lady offered to present another horse to the Battery; an offer which was gladly accepted, the more so, as this horse was busy in the riding-school when not being groomed. Its work in the riding-school however, was somewhat lightened as no recruit could stick for long on a back that had been rendered slippery by so much and so frequent polishing. This excess of attention the Battery horse received, recalls a story that might have given Lady Butler another subject for her picture "Patient Heroes." Like other Society crazes it was short-lived, but nursing was the smart thing to do and it was at one of the base hospitals in South Africa a wearied soldier was one morning awakened by one of these amateur lady nurses who was desirous of washing his face. "Beg pardon mum," said the weary but patient hero, "but I've already had my face washed eighteen times this morning." In addition to the cross-country runs, what are now styled Marathon, races are to be started at Aldershot during the winter training. The 3rd Dragoon Guards opening the season with an eighteen-mile run from Windsor to Aldershot. These long-distance contests are accountable for much heart-straining and physical breakdown and can serve no useful purpose. In a letter to the "Standard" a doctor in private practice states that within the last two years, two cases have come to his notice where men, patients of his, have passed the army medical officers' inspection, although physically unfit for service. In the one case the man was absolutely blind in one eye and had a stiffened wrist, the result of an accident; in the other case he had valvular disease of the heart, due to rheumatic fever. Both these men are now serving. As this doctor says, as these are only two cases in his practice that have come to his notice, how many more may there not be.

I remember some time back the matter of "short sojourners" gave rise to some correspondence in your columns; the cases above mentioned will convey some idea how these cripples are recruited. I hear that there is some complaining amongst officers of the British Service serving in India, that they stand no chance of an appointment at Home when once they become transferred to the Indian Establishment, and that on the unification of the British and Indian Staffs (of which I am not aware) it was understood that the best available officer would be selected for each available post. Quite so, but experience tells us that the available man is the man on the spot. The abolition of street pickets at Aldershot appears to be fully justified by results, for I am told that on Saturday last, although there was an unusual number of men in the streets, not a single case of disorderly conduct occurred. A few days ago Mr. Haldane stated that his Territorial scheme would lead to bigger things when, with a true conception of its national duty, the nation would organise itself for defence without any reference to Parliament. I understand this to mean that the "nation in arms" will be at last realised; but this can not be until the party, with which Mr. Haldane is associated, recognises that one of the duties of citizenship is to be prepared and trained to defend one's country. It is noticeable that Lancashire is the greatest supporter of the Territorial scheme. The reason of this is, presumably, that Lancashire men have come to realise the disastrous result to the nation of a raid on our northern manufacturing towns. But how seriously the matter of invasion of the country is being taken up and how easily the raiders or invaders will be repelled, the following will show.

Under the largest headlines the "Daily Mail" gave first prominence, the other day to an account of a Sunday morning "turnout" by the Chelmsford Territorials. The object, we are told, was to test the speed with which our "Terriers" can mobilise to repel the invader as he steps ashore. On the news being received that the invading force had landed at Burnham, one hundred and twenty men of Essex sallied out of Chelmsford in motor-cars and motor-buses arriving at Latchingdon, 14 miles from Chelmsford, two hours after the alarm had been given there. The invader was, of course repulsed, for which the Chelmsford men deserve much credit but even more so for giving up the best part of a Sunday to spend it in a bitterly cold December rain which was driving hard all the time.

Nobody will deny "Jack" his day ashore which he so thoroughly enjoys, but these performances must not be taken too seriously. The recent landing of over five thousand Bluejackets and Marines at Portland cannot only be described as playing at soldiers. The Verne Citadel known as the "Gibraltar of England," is situated on the highest eminence of Portland, surrounded by a moat eighty feet deep and as many feet wide. This position was held by the Marines of the Channel Fleet, reinforced by a few Bluejackets. Supported by the fire of their field guns and Maxims, five thousand gallant Bluejackets of the Channel Fleet, to the accompaniment of drums and bugles cheering lustily, charged across the glacis of the Verne, never wavering till the moat stopped further progress, when the defenders promptly annihilated the attackers; very fine from a spectacular point of view, but it was not war and it would be difficult to believe that any one present thought it ever could be Lord Charles Beresford directed the operations and no doubt enjoyed his day ashore as much as his gallant tars.

Lord Roberts's suggestion that our fleet might be eluded or miss the mark was scouted by his critics, but all the same the many naval officers, with whom I have discussed the subject, all acknowledge the possibility of such a thing occurring. Moreover, it is not of infrequent occurrence in manœuvres conducted by the Naval War Game. Herr Bassermann, remarking on Lord Roberts's recent speech, declares that a German invasion of England is a "fantasy." Perhaps he would also have it to be merely a fantasy that Germany is at the present time building ten "Dreadnoughts" to our eight. It is, however, certain that the Government will, in face of public feeling, be unable to disregard the warning contained in Sir Gerard Noel's speech at a meeting of Naval experts and politicians held on Wednesday last at the Royal United Service Institution. No man knows better what he is talking about, than the late Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, and his criticisms on the present administration of the Navy are a revelation that can be anything but pleasing to my Lords of the Admiralty. Admiral Sir N. Bowden Smith stated that in his opinion we are right to concentrate our ships at Home because our land forces are lamentably weak and that we need 500,000 men in the Territorial Army able to mobilise in 48 hours, or our two-power standard is insufficient, and this opinion was endorsed by those present at the meeting.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

No Quarter for the Extremists

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 28.

DR. RASH BEHARI GHOSE, having been formally elected President, proceeded to deliver the Presidential address. He said:—

Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.—The fears which for months haunted the minds of some of us have proved groundless. The genial predictions of our enemies, so confidently made, have also been falsified. For the Indian National Congress is not dead nor has Surat been its grave. It has been more than once doomed to death but, rely upon it, it bears a charmed life and is fated not to die. It is true a few men have left us, but the Congress is as vigorous as ever. We have now closed up our ranks, and though some of us clung convulsively to the hope that those who have now deliberately committed political suicide would still continue to fight the good fight and keep the faith they soon found out their mistake. There can be no reconciliation with the irreconcilable.

The first ominous sign of a movement which has since unmasked itself showed itself in the Benares Congress in December, 1905, after the reactionary policy of Lord Curzon had culminated in the partition of Bengal. It was at Benares that the boycott of English goods, which had been started in Bengal by way of protest against the partition of the province, was declared to be legitimate, not however without some opposition from those who thought that such a step might ultimately end in hostility to the Government. The new movement, started in 1905, reached its second stage in Calcutta, where there was a stormy session, and an open rupture was averted only by the tact and authority of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. By that time the new party, who made no secret of their contempt for the Moderates, had sketched out a comprehensive policy of passive resistance modelled on the Irish Sinn Fein. They insisted on a boycott not only of English goods but of the English Government itself, though their policy was veiled under the name of self-help and self-reliance. The relations between the two parties thus became strained almost to the breaking point in 1906, and the struggle had reached a still more menacing stage before we met at Surat last year, when the session had to be suspended amid tumultuous and unedifying scenes. And why?—simply because the Congress refused to be dragged from its old moorings by the new currents which had been set in motion. Our National Congress has, I need hardly remind you, from the very beginning strictly adhered to constitutional methods of agitation and has never encouraged disloyalty of any sort or kind. It is true like all other institutions it has passed through the inevitable process of evolution, but it has never, never faltered in its loyal devotion to the Empire. And at Surat it remained firm to its creed and refused to purchase unity at the price of principle and of loyalty.

Now, I will not wander into the boundless realm of the might-have-been but will only say this: Those who have gone out of us, were never of us, for if they had been of us they would no doubt have continued with us. Our paths now lie wide apart, and a yawning gulf separates us. It is however permissible to us to hope that these wayward wanderers, if I may say so without offence, will come back to us and be ours again, joining hands and hearts with us and fighting under the old banner—that banner to which we have always been true—and by which we have again solemnly pledged ourselves to stand, never again to part. But we will not, we cannot, we dare not extend the hand of fellowship to them so long as they persist in their present insensate policy.

Brother Delegates, we have been charged with having imposed a new constitution without a mandate from the Congress, but I can hardly believe that our accusers are serious. In the first place there is no question whatever of compulsion or of a brand new constitution. The constitution is not brand new and nobody is compelled to accept it. In the second place, is it not the idlest pedantry to say that the convention which we were driven to summon at Surat when the regular machinery broke down—a convention at which over eight hundred delegates were present—had no authority at all to act in the unforeseen emergency which had arisen? If we were always obliged to move only in the beaten path, we could not move at all. "In a wilderness," said Maynard on a historical occasion, "a man should take the track which will carry him home and should not stand crying 'Where is the King's highway? I walk nowhere but on the King's highway'." There are also other precedents familiar to every student of history. But what is the use of speaking of precedents or of history or of the counsels of common sense, to those who for their own purposes are determined to belittle the Indian National Congress?

Brother Delegates, I must confess it was not without considerable misgiving that I accepted the invitation of the Reception Committee to preside at the present session as I was then inclined in common with most of my countrymen to take a very gloomy view of

OUR POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

For, if the situation last year was full of grave anxiety, the year which is just closing was marked by still more sinister omens. I am not, I trust, a pessimist; but a succession of repressive laws and deportations under a lawless Law will sap even the most robust optimism. In the course of the last few days, however, the condition of things has entirely changed, and the clouds which darkened the political sky and which we watched so long with fear and trembling are now dissolving in rain. The words of the poet have come true:—

> "The clouds you so much dread
> Are big with mercy and shall break
> In blessings on your head."

They are now breaking in blessings over your heads, slaking the parched and thirsty earth. The time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land. English statesmanship which, as Lord Morley justly boasted, has never yet failed in any part of the world, has risen to its fullest height at this critical time, and has seized the golden moment, for it knows the season when to take occasion by the hand, not to suppress but to guide the new spirit which England has created in India. To have dropped the policy of conciliation at the present moment would have been a sign not of strength but of weakness. In justice alone lies the strength of rulers—justice which owes no account to the little prudences of the hour. And English statesmanship has dared to be just because England has a national conscience. It has dared to be just because it knows no fear. It has dared to be just because it has no real faith in the cult of canteen ballads,—the tinsel imperialism, which tells us that the white man was created only to bear the burden of the brown.

The reforms which have now been announced were foreshadowed in the King Emperor's message which came to cheer us in our hour of deepest gloom and dejection, of affliction and of shame. It was truly a message of peace and good will full of the most kindly, most sympathetic, most friendly feelings towards his Indian subjects breathing the same noble sentiments which inspired the Proclamation of Queen Victoria. It has been said that the manifesto is spiritless and rather superfluous. It was not, I make bold to assert, spiritless nor superfluous. It was not spiritless, because it solemnly reaffirmed the great Charter of 1858. It was not superfluous because it distinctly announced a policy of progressive development in the direction of self-government.

The language of the Queen's Proclamation, the keynote of which was the equality of races, was perhaps equally plain on one point. But can any one truthfully assert that it received a generous interpretation in practice? Did not a brilliant Viceroy attempt to explain it away in a famous speech and deliberately lay down the policy of excluding Indians from the higher branches of the service? The National Congress protested against this policy but Lord Curzon would not pay the slightest attention to our protest. He would not be Lord Curzon if he did. We have a right to bring against Lord Curzon the same charge that Shylock brought against Antonio 'He hath scorned my nation'—a nation justly proud of their literature, justly proud of their philosophy and justly proud of their ancient civilisation.

We are now on the threshold of a new era. An important chapter has been opened in the history of the relations between Great Britain and India—a chapter of constitutional reform which promises to unite the two countries together in closer bonds than ever. A fair share in the government of our own country has now been given to us. The problem of reconciling order with progress, efficient administration with the satisfaction of aspirations encouraged by our rulers themselves, which timid people thought was insoluble has at last been solved. The people of India will now be associated with the Government in the daily and hourly administration of their affairs. A great step forward has thus been taken in the grant of representative government for which the Congress had been crying for years.

One of the leading features of the proposed reforms which are all based upon a progressive policy, is the

EXTENSION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT,

perhaps the most potent instrument of political education. This is not entirely a new departure, but the policy with which the honoured name of Lord Ripon will always be associated, never had a fair trial. A single-minded English nobleman of the best type, Lord Ripon believed that righteousness exalteth a nation. He believed that a nation like, an individual, has a conscience, and that England's duty to India would be discharged only by making the people gradually fit for self-government. The development of local self-government was, therefore, one of the objects nearest to his heart. But who does not know the fate of the measures introduced by him? Who does not remember the angry controversy which surged round Lord Ripon's administration? Who does not remember the threats of a white mutiny? Who does not remember the open insults to the Queen's representative? It was not the Ilbert Bill which convulsed the Anglo-Indian world but Lord Ripon's attempt to give the local representative Councils some actual share in the government of their district. And it was certainly not his Lordship's fault if the reforms proposed by him proved an illusion, a mere Barmecide feast.

But we are no longer going to be fed on illusions. Henceforth we shall have an effective voice in directing the policy of the Government in the administration of the country. Henceforth we shall be able to initiate discussion on all questions of public importance, and to pass resolutions which, though they may not be binding upon the Government, are sure to receive attention. Indian members will also be admitted to the Executive Councils. The debate on the Budget again will be a real debate and not a mere academic discussion, while the right of interpellation will be considerably widened. Henceforth the Executive will not be able to control all provincial legislation. In a word we shall now have something like a constitutional government in the place of an autocratic and irresponsible administration. Lord Morley has also promised, not obscurely, that the Bombay and Madras system will be introduced into the larger sister provinces. And if the principle of dispensing with an official majority has not been for the present extended to the Imperial Council, we have no doubt its application will not long be withheld if the result of the experiment in the Provincial Councils proves satisfactory.

The reform scheme has no doubt been very carefully thought out, but it is impossible to say that it is not susceptible of improvement. And it is quite open to you to suggest such alterations as would facilitate its practical working, and I am sure any reasonable representations made by you will receive every attention from the authorities. I would therefore invite your attention to the best method of securing the proper representation of the people in the Legislative Councils, and in this connection, I would ask you to consider the question of the constitution of the electoral colleges. It would also be for you to consider whether the appointment of an Indian member to the Executive Councils should not be guaranteed by Statute, instead of being left to the pleasure of the Secretary of State for India for the time being. We cannot always have a Morley at the helm in England, nor a Minto at the head of the administration in India.

We do not know what the future destiny of India may be. We can see only as through a glass darkly. But of this I am assured, that on our genuine co-operation with the British Government depend our future progress and the development of a fuller social and political life. Of this also I am assured, that the future of the country is now in a large measure in our own hands. And we owe it to ourselves, we owe it to the Government which has generously recognised the justice of many of our claims, to show that we are deserving of the confidence of our rulers. And, above all, we owe it to our countrymen to give that generous support to the Government which can alone promote their happiness and lead to further reforms. If we are apathetic, or do not wisely exercise the privileges now given to us, we shall show to the world that we are unfit for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The fault will be ours, the humiliation and the disgrace. Remember that our enemies will always be on the watch and if we fail to discharge our duties properly the fate of the country will be sealed. Speaking for myself, I have no such craven fears. I am confident that we shall all loyally co-operate with the Government in promoting

THE WELFARE OF THE COUNTRY.

And I am equally confident that such co-operation will strengthen existing authority and impart to the administration an efficiency which a foreign bureaucracy with the best intentions can never hope to attain.

To the impatient reformer who thinks that the proposed measures are in some respects inadequate my answer is, as we all know, that to disdain anything short of an organic change in institutions is nothing short of political madness. Reckless change is dangerous, and the most ardent patriot must see the wisdom of accepting reforms, which, if they give satisfactory results, are sure to lead up to larger reforms. Remember there is no finality in politics. Of one thing I am certain. One thing I know. The nation as a whole will accept these reforms not in a spirit of carping criticism, but with the deepest gratitude.

And this reminds me that if ever there was a time when we ought to rally to the support of Government, of law and of order, if ever there was a time in which all loyal subjects ought to co-operate with the Government, that time is this. And here I must say that we cannot be too grateful to Lord Minto, who has displayed a rare courage and firmness in trying times and has steadily refused, though determined to put down lawlessness to follow the unwise policy of his predecessor, which has given rise to all those troubles he is meeting so manfully.

Lord Curzon seems to think that he has seized the full meaning of the new movement. In his Lordship's opinion, and we know that what Lord Curzon asserts even once must be true, the whole of the unrest is due to the study of Mill on Liberty and Burke on the French Revolution. He forgot, I may note in passing, to refer to his own Indian speeches, which we can assure him were very widely read by the people of this country. Lord Curzon also speaks of the victory of Japan over Russia, and the whispering galleries of the East, and protests against the notion that the readjustment of the boundaries of Bengal—his euphemism for the partition of the province—has in any way contributed to the ferment. Now I confess I cannot speak with the authority of his Lordship; for I know of no calculus which can integrate the minute but powerful forces which are stirring in the hearts of New India.

The history of the unrest was sketched by a master hand only the other day in England and I am not presumptuous enough to think that I can improve on the picture drawn by Mr. Gokhale. I may, however, venture to add that acquittals or very light sentences in some criminal cases in which the accused belonged to the governing race have contributed not a little to the general discontent. Another potent cause which many thoughtful Englishmen have noticed with deep regret is the insolence and the overbearing language of some members of the ruling class. Of course, we do not, for obvious reasons, expect to find in the manners of every Englishman in this country the repose which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere, but aggressive rudeness in language and behaviour might easily be avoided.

By one of those strange ironies of fate, so common in political history, Lord Minto was called upon to face the unhappy consequences of Lord Curzon's policy. He felt himself compelled, owing to the growing discontent, to enact repressive laws to restrain freedom of speech and of public meetings, but as all experience tells us secret crime invariably dogs the footsteps of coercion. That which has happened in every other country happened in India,—discontent was driven beneath the surface. The effect on those who are too young to be wise, too impulsive to be rational, was simply disastrous. Some of them who at first refused to meddle with Cæsar or with the things that belonged to Cæsar and said they would obey him in his place, began to dally with treason; for the first false step in all such cases generally leads by a tragic necessity to that easy descent with which we are all familiar. But the number of such persons was very small, infinitesimally small. And Mr. Tilak, for many years the central figure in the new movement in which he played a notable part, shall be my witness. That gentleman very candidly told an Englishman, who was travelling in this country last year, "Certainly, there is a very small party which talks about abolishing British rule at once and completely, that does not concern us; it is much too far in the future. Unorganised, disarmed, and still disunited we should not have a chance of shaking the British Suzerainty."

And this reminds me that we have been charged with having maintained an ignoble silence in this time of crisis. Our first answer to this indictment is that we have not been silent. Our second answer is, that we have no faith in mere protestations of loyalty which must be superfluous. When certain British subjects in the Cape told Lord Milner that they were loyal to the Crown, his Lordship replied, "Loyal, of course you are loyal, it would be monstrous if you were not." Let us free our minds of cant, of "nonsense talk" to use the language of the Maharaja of Benares, a phrase which I believe is destined to be historical. What, I ask, would an Englishmen say if he was asked to join in a loyal demonstration, what would be his feeling, would he not treat the invitation as an insult? As I said only the other day from my place in the Viceregal Council, we must be made if we were really disloyal. But we disdain all

SPURIOUS LOYALTY.

We are not Pharisees. We do not wear our loyalty on our sleeves, for it must be above all suspicion. To doubt our loyalty is to doubt our sanity. We condemn from the bottom of our hearts all seditious movements and we condemn anarchism most because it is opposed to the laws of God as well as of man. But with the reforms in the administration we are confident that sedition will wear itself out. Anarchism sometimes may die hard. But it will die, it is bound to die, because it is in opposition to the best traditions of our race. Anarchism, I repeat, is bound to die because it is in opposition to all those precepts of pity and of compassion for the lowest of God's creatures, which are our great, our priceless heritage, and which have raised man from a brute, to a height a little lower than the angels.

A season of universal rejoicing is not the time to make unfriendly criticisms on the action of the Government in enacting repressive laws, and I hope and trust that the memory of these drastic measures will now be buried in oblivion in the same grave with the misdeeds of a few misguided political fanatics. We must also remember that though the Government have been armed with some new weapons they have been rarely used. Thus the Public Meetings Act was put into force only in one district and that only for one year. The Press Act again has been called in aid only in three cases. Speaking for myself, I am not enamoured of a measure which is a serious menace to the freedom of the Press. But in fairness to Government we should remember that in the present state of the country a temporary measure of the kind was perhaps necessary. The distinction between the approval of a recent crime and the discussion of an abstract proposition, like the morality of the action of Harmodius and Aristogiton, is always very fine; and those who engage in such discussions in times of public excitements should know that they can only do so at their peril. But, though incitements to violence must be punished and the organised lawlessness must be put down with the strong hand, the expediency of prosecuting people for the seditious writings or speeches is open to grave question. A sustained campaign of repression may be necessary in case of grave peril to law and order, but you cannot prevent the spread of opinions, however mischievous, by sending the speaker or writer to gaol. You cannot imprison the mind. It is always its own place. Outrages, and direct incitements to outrages, must, I repeat, be punished and punished severely. But argument can only be met by argument. Coercion and even the appearance of coercion tend to create only distrust and suspicion. We all know the story of Jupiter and the rustic who listened with attention as long as the god tried to convince him by argument but when on his happening to hint a rebuke, Jupiter threatened him with his thunder said, "Now I know that you are wrong, Jupiter, for you never appeal to your thunder when you are right."

And this brings me to the numerous prosecutions for sedition during the course of the year. There have been altogether I believe about twenty prosecutions and as many convic-

tions. In moments of political passion when feeling runs high, an editor or speaker is convicted of sedition, however rightly, is sure to be regarded by a section of the people as a martyr. But we do not want any fresh additions to the new Indian hagiology. The roll is already long enough. "He has set his heart upon being a martyr," said William the Third of an acrimonious Jacobite "and I have set mine on disappointing him." Lord Macaulay contrasts the policy of William the Third with that of his father-in-law, who refused to remit a cruel sentence of flogging passed upon a clergyman, saying, "Mr. Johnson has the spirit of a martyr, and it is fit that he should be one." "These two speeches," observes the historian, "would alone suffice to explain the widely different fates of the two princes." I am, I know, stating a mere common place fit to adorn copy books, when I say, that criticism, however, trenchant or drastic, cannot do much harm, so long as the administration is in a sound condition. It is sure to come to nought for it must always be powerless against the innate conservatism of a settled and civilized society. The true secret of

THE POWER OF AGITATORS

is, as Macaulay pointed out long ago, the obstinacy of the rulers. A liberal government always makes a moderate people and this is as true of the East as of the West.

It has been said by a well known writer on constitutional law that the legal definition of a seditious libel might, if rigidly interpreted, put down all prevailing forms of political agitation. But a Jury are not bound by a too strict interpretation of law, and a man, therefore, may publish anything in England, which twelve of his countrymen think is not blameable. In India, where in trials for sedition, the safeguard of a Jury composed of the countrymen of the accused is wanting, a prosecution can only be justified when the public peace is imperilled by wild writings or speeches. As the Court of Directors said not only should Justice be done but people should be made to see that Justice is being done. Where however an Indian is convicted of a political offence I do not know of any glasses which will make his friends see that Justice has been done.

However this may be the severity of the sentences in many cases has undoubtedly called forth very strong comments even from those who have no sympathy whatever with seditious utterances. Brazfield was not a model Judge. But no candid man can deny that the convention which sat in Edinburgh aimed at revolution. It was only the harsh sentences that sank deep into the minds of the Scottish people whose feelings found expression half a century afterwards in the Martyrs' Memorial on Cotton Hill. Now the East may be the East, and the West may be the West, as the uncrowned Poet Laureate of the new imperialism assures us. But the propriety of a sentence is not a question of latitude and longitude. It is also permissible to doubt whether a system which places political offenders on a level with ordinary criminals is absolutely perfect. They should at least be spared the humiliation of herding with felons.

Would it be too presumptuous to hope that if everything goes on well and the country settles down as it must in a short time, a general amnesty will be granted to all political offenders and that those who have been deported will be restored to their homes? Would it again be too presumptuous to hope that the partition of Bengal will be modified? A more unpopular measure was never passed by the Government. Our grievance may be a mere sentimental grievance, but a sentimental grievance means a grievance that is felt. The wound which was inflicted in 1905 will never heal, and it would be lamentable if the success of Lord Morley's liberal policy was jeopardised in the slightest degree by his failure to undo a grave administrative error,—the greatest blunder, according to Lord McDonnell, ever made in India. I have pleaded more than once for the modification of the partition, and have no desire on the present occasion to repeat myself. But this I am bound to say, even the liberal concessions now made may in some measure, lose their savour, if this great administrative blunder is long allowed to remain unredressed. The partition may be a settled fact, but it is still an unsettled question.

I find I must stop. I should have liked to say a few words on the rapid and appalling growth of military expenditure and the recent addition of an annual burden of Rupees 45,000,000 against which Lord Minto and his Council, always watchful of the interests of the Indian taxpayer, have entered a strong protest. I should have also liked to say something on the delay in carrying out the solemn promise made nearly two years ago, that primary education shall be free and judicial functions separated from the executive. I should have also liked to make a few remarks on the high mortality from plague and malaria, on the University Act and Regulations which many people fear are likely to hinder the growth of high education in this country. But I feel, I cannot detain you much longer.

I cannot, however, conclude without referring to the very severe loss which the Indian National Congress has sustained in the death of Mr. Ananda Charlu. India was still mourning the loss of her foremost lawyer when our friend followed Sir Bhashyam Ayyangar to the grave. A distinguished scholar and a great lawyer, Mr. Charlu will perhaps be best remembered as one of the pioneers of the Congress movement. Behind a playful humour there was in him a singleness of purpose, a devotion to duty and an independence of character, which made him a most prominent figure in the public life not only of Madras but of the whole country. He has been taken away from us at a most critical moment when more than ever his wisdom and experience would have helped us in our deliberations. But as I have said more than once men like Mr. Ananda Charlu do not really die, but join the

"Choir invisible
Of those immortal dead, who live again,
In minds made better by their presence."

It remains for me now only to thank you for the honour which you have conferred upon me. Believe me, I am not using merely an idle phrase when I say that I am proud of the distinction. I am proud also of my good fortune in being privileged to preside at this meeting, as the present year will be a memorable year in the history of the country. But those who succeed me will. I will make bold to say, be still more fortunate. For they will, I hope, at no distant date, be able to congratulate the country on a substantial reduction in the military expenditure and a more equitable

DIVISION OF THE BURDEN.

They will also, I hope, be able to point to the steady substitution of Indian for European agency in the public service, to the wider and wider diffusion of primary education, to more and more improved sanitation, to a larger and larger reduction of the land revenue and the ultimate repeal of the tax on salt which is still a heavy load on the poor. They will also, I hope, be able to tell the assembled Delegates how the success of the experiment which is now going to be made has encouraged the Government to give the people a larger and larger control over the financial and executive administration of the country. They will also, I hope, be able to tell their audience how the Indian is no longer treated as an undesirable alien in any part of the Empire, and how the bar-sinister has been completely wiped out. They will also be able to congratulate the country on the repeal of Regulation III of 1818, a barbarous relic from the past, an unneeded remnant which ought to have been extirpated long ago. They will also, I hope, be able to point with pride to social and material progress, to the growth of indigenous industries, to the investment of Indian capital in the development of the resources of the country; to improvements in agriculture and to the growing prosperity of the masses now plunged in hopeless poverty. They will also, I hope, be able to tell their audience that the establishment of technical colleges and the promotion of works of irrigation have for ever driven away the gaunt spectre of famine from the land. And when in the fulness of time the people have outgrown the present system of administration and have proved themselves fit for self-government, an exultant President of the Indian National Congress will be able to announce to a united people amid universal rejoicing, the extension to India of the colonial type of Government.

Pray, do not misunderstand me; and to guard myself against any possible misconception, I am bound to tell you that this ideal can only be realised in the distant future. But to those who say that it is absolutely impossible of attainment and mock at our hopes our answer is plain. We may assure them that we are not the slaves of mere phrases. We are not impatient Utopians filled with ecstatic visions; for we know of no talisman which can make a nation in an hour. We know that our hopes are not likely to be realised in a day. We know that for years we may not have even a Pisgah sight of the promised land. But to blot out the ideal is, according to the Greek saying, to take the spring from out of the year. It is at once our solace and our inspiration, our pole-star to guide us and our comfort. We know that in the struggle we shall suffer many defeats. But there are defeats which do not involve any disgrace. There are repulses which carry no humiliation. And if ever we are seized with despondency we shall not forget that in a national movement, endurance itself is a victory and the keeping alive of the national spirit is itself an end. Our triumph may be very remote but, depend upon it we can never suffer permanent defeat. And we are determined to fight the good fight with unextinguishable faith with unwavering hope and strenuous patience, nerved and sustained by the conviction that a just cause can never fail with the people of England. In quietness and in confidence shall be our strength, and persuasion and discussion shall be our only weapons.

The wisdom of confining ourselves only to aims which are immediately capable of being realised is not true wisdom, for I believe with Lord Acton, most philosophic of historians, that the pursuit of a remote and ideal object arrests the imagination by its splendour and captivates the reason by its simplicity, and thus calls forth energy which would not be inspired by a rational, possible end, confined to what is reasonable, practicable, and just. But we are not impracticable reformers, for we know that there is a time and season for everything and that all questions are not for all times. I repeat we cherish no illusions. We know that the way is long and hard, we know the danger of taking; even a single unwary step, but we are determined to make the road easier for those who will follow us in ever-increasing numbers. Man goes forth unto his work and to his labour until the evening. But the evening comes before his work or task is done, but others will take up the work which is left unfinished.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 29.

The Congress re-assembled at noon to-day, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose presiding. It was again full of attendance of delegates and visitors.

The President announced that the following message had been received from Mr. Keir Hardie through Dr. Clerk, representative of the British Congress Committee:—

"I understand you are going as a delegate to the Indian National Congress. Would you be good enough to convey to the assembled gathering my most cordial good wishes. The moment is a critical one in the history of India. If only all forces can be got into line, much good may be accomplished. I am waiting anxiously for proposals of the Government regarding Indian affairs. If Lord Morley and his advisers will take a bold and generous stand on behalf of the Indian people the present unrest would soon disappear."

The subject Gommittee discussed some of the resolutions to be brought forward before the congress. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was pressed to speak on the Reform proposals and Partition of Bengal, but he declined, saying the stalwarts must now come forward to speak and lighten the burheus of the veterans.

The Bengalee Delagates met in their tent, when it was resolved not to press the Boycott resolution.

The Subjects' committee discussed the resolutions to be brought before the Congress.

The first resolution put from the chair related to the King's Message. It ran as follows:—"The Indian National Congress tenders its loyal homage to His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and respectfully welcomes the message sent by His Majesty to the Princes and peoples of India on the fiftieth anniversary of the memorable proclamation issued in 1858 by his illustrious Mother, Victoria the Good.

"The Congress begs to record its satisfaction that the interpretation placed by it upon pledges contained in that 'Great Charter of 1858' has been upheld by His Majesty. This Congress gratefully welcomes the pronouncement made by His Majesty that the time has come when the principle of representative institutions which from the first began to be gradually introduced in India may be prudently extended, and that a politic satisfaction of the claim to equality of citizenship and greater share in the legislation and government made by important classes in India representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule will strengthen, not impair, existing authority and power. The Congress looks forward with confidence to steady fulfilment by those in authority under the Crown in letter and in spirit of the pledges and assurances contained in the Great Charter 1858 and in His Majesty's message of 1908."

The resolution was punctuated with loud applause and was carried unanimously.

MR. B NNERJI'S SPEECH.

THE COUNCILS REFORM.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee then proposed the following resolution:—

"This Congress desires to give expression to the deepened general satisfaction with which the reform proposals, formulated in Lord Morley's despatch, have been received throughout the conntry. It places on record its sense of the high statemanship which has dictated the action of the Government in the matter and tenders to Lords Morley and Minto its most sincere and grateful thanks for their wise and generous proposals. This Congress is of opinion that in the proposed expansion of the Legislative Councils and enlargement of their powers and functions in the appointment of Indian members to the Executive Councils with the creation of such Councils where they do not exist and in further development of local self-government measures have been devised which are calculated to give the people of this country a substantial voice in the management of their affairs and bring the Administration into closer touch with their wants and feelings. This Congress expresses the confident hope that the details of the proposed scheme will be worked out in the same liberal spirit in which its main provisions, as outlined in the Secretary of State's despatch, have been conceived."

In moving the resolution Mr. Bannerjee said he felt there would be a note of disappointment with regard to the terms of the substance of the resolution which he had just read out. "It would be said, as it had been said, that the resolution did not enter into details, did not suggest any modifications, any amendments, or any expansion of the reform proposals. To these objections they, on behalf of the Congress, had a very satisfactory reply to offer. It could not be expected that in three days' sitting this Congress could formulate an authoritative and responsible pronouncement on a subject of this magnitude at the time they had at their disposal. Therefore they had thought it wise—he was sure the delegates would share that feeling—they should content themselves by passing the resolution expressing the public sentiment. The sentiment was one of high approval and deep appreciation for the statesmanship which prompted the scheme of reform so comprehensive in character and so far-reaching in consequences, which they hoped and trusted would mark a memorable epoch in the annals of British India. (Cheers.) It would not do for them merely to cheer. Clouds were gathering in the western horizon. He held in his hand a paper which had been given him. The paper referred to an organised effort by some members of the Indian Council, including, he was ashamed to say, a man who had eaten the salt of India, to frustrate the Government of India and Lord Morley in this beneficent scheme. (Cries of "Shame.") Therefore they needed the moral support of all India, irrespective of caste, section or community. Hindus, Mahomedans, Jains and Christians needed the moral support of all, they must coalesce for getting their differences and grievances and extend to Lord Morley and the Government of India united support. There might be differences of opinion as regarded the scheme; suggestions might be made, modifications might be recommended, but so far as the people of India were concerned he voiced the sentiments of his countrymen all over the country. Moderates, Extremists, and Nationalists and those who were not Nationalists, all united in the firm determination to support Lord Morley and the Government of India. (Cheers.) In moving this resolution his mind voluntarily reverted back to the early days of the Congress when, amid ill-concealed misgiving of their candid friends and the open derision of their critics of the Anglo-Indian press, they used to move in a hesitating fashion, and when they passed their very modest resolution with regard to the

EXPANSION OF THE COUNCILS,

the journey then seemed long and wearisome, but they did not despair. Confident in the hope of assured victory they pressed on and were not disappointed. They did not indeed get what they wanted, but obtained some measure of reform. They resolved to make the best of it and to send forth their best men to ensure the successful working of the experiment. They were tried and not found wanting. Encouraged by success they renewed their demand. Speaking from his place, in the Legislative Council in 1907, he said that a mighty wave was surging through the sea bearing on its crest the new ideals and aspirations. India felt the full impact of that wave and availed herself of the great opportunity open before her. Her new records of past achievements stimulated the national hope and enthusiasm. Lord Curzon's reactionary policy deepened that sentiment in favour of extension of self-government. He could not say what Lord Curzon's place would be in history. He had no right to anticipate the judgment of historians, but would say that Lord Curzon would go down to posterity as the conscript father of Indian nationality. Lord Curzon was the one man who more than any other by his labours had contributed to the upbuilding of the Indian national life. Lord Minto had told them that a new era was about to dawn on the history of this country and a constitutional scheme was the first recognition. He would not say they had got all they wanted. He would not say they were even within measurable distance of the goal of their aspirations. They wanted absolute control over the finances and over the executive administration. They got neither. But he believed that these reform proposals in their normal development and ultimate evolution would give them both. Therefore he would ask all present to stand up in their places and express their deep gratitude and devotion to the Government of India for what it proposed to give. (Here all stood up.) They were grateful for what they got.

CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION.

They had heard a great deal about constitutional agitation, but coming from Bengal it was useless for him to disguise the fact that in his own province there was growing a body of feeling as to the inutility of a constitutional method of agitation. The reason was not far to seek. The school of anti-partition agitation was responsible for it. They prayed, protested, begged, entreated and exhausted the right of petitioning and begging. They were all, as Brahmins, past masters in the art of begging, but Government in its supreme wisdom had refused to listen to the prayer of the people. No wonder then the people lost all faith in constitutional agitation. In the meanwhile men like himself and his friend, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, stood discredited in public estimation as being defenders of an old, antiquated and useless system. He had always been wedded through life to constitutional agitation. His faith in constitutional agitation had always remained the same—firm and unswevering. To-day they had the growing triumph of constitutional agitation, which, coupled with a modification of the partition, would, he hoped, rehabilitate the public faith in their lost cause. They had been described—he would not include the President in the description—as old fossils. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had been he knew. (Laughter.) They had been described as old fossils impervious to modern idea and unable to move on with the exigencies of modern reform. He had a word or two to say in reply. He would ask them in reply who the people were who first started the question of self-government in India and included it in their programme of affairs? Who were the people who began the agitation, who kept it alive and sent deputations to England? Who were the people who kept alive the sacrificial fire which to-day illumined the whole continent? Re-echoing the sentiments of the President he desired to say that in respect of patriotism, enthusiasm and self-denying devotion to service they would yield to none. This scheme of constitutional reform was an object-lesson the significance of which could not to be overlooked. It was the banner of peace and conciliation. He would ask them all, young moderates and extremists, all sections and all classes, to gather round this banner and uplift it and fight under it for law and order and for the attainment of constitutional rights by constitutional methods. (Cheers.) Loyal manifestos would not. They do not even mean repression.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Conciliation was a sovereign remedy for the cure of the present distemper. Government had held out their rights of conciliation. They should grasp it unanimously with gratitude and enthusiasm. As he had already stated, they had not got all they wanted; but by and by, if they were patient, loyal, law abiding, and constitutional they would get all what they wanted and would be admitted into that great confederation of free states acknowledging England as their august mother. The present constitutional scheme was a distinct improvement upon proposals of last year. The Council of Notables had disappeared, and very properly too. The fifth wheel to the administrative machinery, the Advisory Councils, had also disappeared. They had a scheme which was much more important, and much more welcome for what it conceded than for what it gave up.

After discussing details of the scheme, Mr. Bannerjee said these were most valued concessions. Lord Morley had once said he could not think of the time when India could have its parliamentary institution. He ventured to say if Lord Morley's concessions were carried out in the generous spirit in which they had been made Lord Morley would go down in history to future generations as Simon de Montford of future parliamentary institution—a parliament which he hoped and trusted would maintain the indissoluble bond of union with the mother of all parliaments.

Speaking of the deportation of Bengalis which had created the profoundest sensation in their province, Mr. Bannerjee said: To arrest nine Bengalee gentlemen, snatching them away and detaining them in prison without giving them the opportunity of explaining was thoroughly abhorrent to the minds of all devoted to constitutional methods of agitation. If under the reformed constitution they had power of moving the resolution this matter would have been put on its defence and would have had to take the counsel of the people. There would have been discussions and explanations and these would have exercised the most salutary influence on the executive Government molifying the effect on public opinion.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

It was impossible for him to take leave of the subject without adverting for a moment to the feeling in Bengal in connection with the reform scheme as affected by the partition of Bengal. They all knew that the partition of Bengal was the sorest grievance which coloured all their political visions, so that they could not look at anything except from the standpoint of partition. Bengalis had enthusiastically accepted the reform scheme, but there was an underlying hope that the partition would be modified sooner or later. If anybody were to tell him it was a hopeless and an absurd hope that a modification of the partition would be made, he would say, then it would be a futile hope for the conciliation of Bengal and for the securing of public opinion in support of the reform scheme. They all knew the difficulties under which Lord Morley laboured, but ventured respectfully to submit that a statesman of such intellectual eminence and wide political vision as Lord Morley ought to realise the fact that the eventual attitude of public opinion would be largely determined by the manner in which the partition was dealt with. After the first outburst of enthusiasm had subsided and partition was unmodified, Bengalis would be reminded of the partition which they regarded as a national humiliation and national grievance. But clouds were passing away and the dawn is about to break. He hoped and trusted it would usher in a day memorable in the annals of the country.

Lord Minto uttered a truth when he said that the future of India depended on the people and their leaders. Among the leaders of India the speaker reckoned the youthful generation. He would appeal to them in view of the opportunities opening up to their vision to rise to the occasion and qualify themselves for the greatest task which was before them.

DR. HUME'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of Dr. Hume's speech:—Thomas Arnold of Rugby, who was the most successful educator of Britain, once said the highest secular desire of a trained mind is a desire to take part in what he knew was necessary, an invincible worthy result of liberal education, with a growing knowledge of English history and acquaintance with political life. He did not limit that true profound remark to Englishmen. He knew that there is neither East nor West, nor border, nor breed, nor birth, when two strong men meet face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth. To the Indian as to the Briton and the American, the highest secular aspiration of a trained mind, acquainted with the course of progress and freedom, is the invincible desire for a worthy part in the administration of affairs of his native land. This is an open secret of the ever-increasing desire of Indians for a larger share in the management of their country's affairs. It is simply a natural, and creditable result of Britian's training of India, and now the auspicious hour has come when our far-sighted, sympathetic, brave Viceroy, the Secretary of State, their advisors including some of our own countrymen, have honoured us and themselves by indicating their determination to place greatly increased responsibilities upon us, both for legislation and for administration from the lowest to highest grades, from local to Imperial spheres. Our first duty is to express our grateful appreciation of this confidence. Incidentally we may also express satisfaction in the part which our Indian National Congress had in bringing about, at least in hastening, this happy consummation. It must be a gratification to Lord Minto and Lord Morley that the sense of appreciation of gratitude has been so widespread and hearty.

But while in one breath we thankfully appreciate this great achievement, with our next breath our second duty seems to me to be a clear-sighted recognition of the seriousness and weight of responsibility which has been placed upon India's thinking active men and humble, yet joyful, determination both to seek God's guidance and help and be in conformity to his eternal laws. Through which alone men and nations can prosper and so meet the new era, that our country shall make a really noble advance to thinking above all to experienced men, who know perplexities and extreme difficulties of directing even municipal still more national affairs. It would be no indication of our firmness to assume responsibilities which now are being placed on India's millions, if with lightness of heart we proclaim our entire ability to do things just as they should be done, and then, before proving our capacity, wisely to use the enlarged functions which now are given, to criticise and call for more. I differ radically from those who think this the fitting time to utter one single word of criticism of the open-handed, though prudent, bestowal of political opportunity more than any one seems to have expected at this juncture.

Was there ever a wise young man who had longed to be put in charge of a ship, or of a regiment, or any great concern, who on the moment being entrusted with that grave responsibility, did not refrain from proclaiming his fitness, but rather felt like first dropping on his knees before Almighty God humbly asking for wisdom and strength to meet his still unknown duty. Once there was a young army commander, just about to enter a serious engagement, whose face blanched. He was taunted with being afraid. To which unworthy word he replied, "A brave man is not one who ignores danger, but he who realises its seriousness, yet, knowing that danger, warily presses on to meet it." Could we, starting on an untried voyage, with larger powers of control over our ship of state, freighted with opportunities and responsibilities affecting the welfare of millions of our countrymen, be sure to meet difficulties from ignorance, and poverty of the masses, from racial and religious prejudices which must be allayed, but which might easily prove serious, and from comparative inexperience of most in both local and imperial affairs? Could we do other at this solemn, yet auspicious juncture than, modifying the last verse of the American national hymn, devoutly say, "Our country's God, to Thee, author of liberty, to Thee we pray. Long may our land be bright, with freedom's holy light. Protect us by Thy might, great God our King."

MR. JEHANGIR PETIT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jehangir Petit, in the course of his speech, said: In the reform proposals they saw the master hand of Lord Morley. They were on the whole welcome to the people of the country. The extension of the Legislative Councils, the appointment of Indians to Executive Councils, the power of deciding on the budget and the effacement of official majority were real valuable reforms. They would make Councils more real and less aristocratic. The despatch of Lord Morely had been couched in the language of statesmanship, wisdom, and forethought, but Young India and New India were not to be satisfied with anything less than government on colonial lines. Good government was no substitute for self-government. For these Council reforms the country was greatly indebted to the indefatigable exertions of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, to whom the thanks of the country were due.

MR. JINNAH'S SPEECH.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah observed that the reforms had come to them not a moment too early. The country had been prepared to receive them many years before. Lord Morley had made his best efforts to meet their demands, and to him they should feel deeply grateful. It was a well known fact that responsibility brought with it sobriety and unless responsibility was thrown on the nation, they were apt to go astray. Speaking on behalf of the Mahomedan community, he felt they should join the Hindu community in thanking Lord Morley for his very liberal gift.

The other speakers in support of Mr. Bannerjee's resolution were the Hon'ble Bari Shanker Lal (Lahore,) Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, and Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer.

The resolution was then put and carried.

ANARCHISM CONDEMNED.

The following resolution from the chair was carried:—"This Congress places on record its emphatic and unqualified condemnation of the detestable outrages and violence which have been committed recently in some parts of the country, which are abhorrent to the loyal, humane and peace-loving nature of His Majesty's Indian subjects of every denomination."

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The fourth resolution expresses the indignation of the Congress at the treatment meted out to the Indians in South Africa. It prays for a more equitable treatment, and opines that a continued persistence in the present policy is fraught with danger to the best interests of the Empire.

The fifth resolution prays for the abolition or modification of the Partition of Bengal.

The sixth resolution reiterates the adherence of the Congress to the Swadeshi.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The seventh resolution condemns the increasing military expenditure and prays for an equitable adjustment of the same. It condemns Lord Morley's decision not to bring the new increase for discussion before the Commons.

The eighth resolution prays for a speedy separation of the judicial and executive functions.

The ninth resolution asks for a commission of enquiry into the causes of high prices now prevalent.

The Congress has received a number of messages of good wishes, including those from Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Sir Gurudas Banerji, the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal, and Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose.

Mr. Dadabhoy's message was read by Mr. D. E. Wacha, one of the General Secretaries of the Congress, amid deafening cheers by the Delegates.

On Sir Pherozeshah's refusal to speak on the Reform resolution, it was decided that Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerji should be asked to move that resolution and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit of Bombay to second it.

Sir Pherozeshah's refusal is said to have provoked a rather hot discussion in the Subjects' Committee.

The chairs in the Congress mandap have been fixed with screws in the ground, thus removing the possibility of a use being made of them, as was done last year, in case of a *fracas*.

The Congress then adjourned for lunch.

PRESS OPINIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

THE "STATESMAN."

The "Statesman" says that, if the Congress, as a body, rises to the same high level of good sense and statesmanship as Dr. Rash Behari Ghose's address, its pronouncements will go far to neutralise the opposition with which the Reform Scheme is said to be threatened in Parliament.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

The "Indian Daily News" says: "Dr. Ghose has rendered a distinct service to the country by his able and temperate statement of Indian Opinion."

THE "BENGALEE."

The "Bengalee" commends the speech as a literary masterpiece, but says it will provoke controversey.

RAILWAY RETURN.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th Dec. on 1,773·77 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,45,000	2,70,000	7,000	4,22,000
Or per mile of Railway	82	152	4	238
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	36,58,284	43,40,904	1,48,744	81,47,922
Total for 24 weeks	38,03,284	46,10,904	1,55,744	85,69,932
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year.	1,67,945	3,16,974	7,966	4,92,885
Per mile of Ry do.	96	179	5	279
Total to corresp date do.	42 37,913	67,14,535	1,33,581	11,158,029
Decrease for the week			Rs.	70,885
Do to date			"	25,88,097

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th Dec. on 136·00 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,000	2,600	30	4,630
Or per mile of Railway	15	18	...	33
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	55,923	37,239	821	93,983
Total for 24 weeks	57,923	39,839	861	98,613
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,447	1,313	42	2,802
Per mile of Ry. do.	14	13	1	28
Total to corresp date do.	35,408	24,489	1,063	60,960
Increase for the week			Rs.	1,828
Do. to date			Rs.	37,654

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings or week ending 12th Dec, 1908.

		Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous 1 weeks.	To al to date.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 19th Dec. 08	G I P Ry Section	1650·53	11,63 590	1,7208,148	1,84,71,738
	I M S system	1177·02	2,03,420	42,08,061	44,11,481
	A D G Ry	125·99	25,77	6,16,217	6,41,989
	Baran-Kotah Ry	13·21	921	4,703	5,624
	Total	2923·45	13,93,703	221,37,119	2,35,30,822
Actuals for corresponding week ending 21st Dec. 07	G I P R Section	1368·75	12,26 507	185,09,031	1,97,88,538
	I M S system	1175·94	2,47,448	53,13,193	54,60,553
	A D G Ry	128·99	23,028	5,37,279	6,60,877
	Total	2670·68	15 06,053	244,12,715	2,59,18,768
Increase or Decrease	G I P R	+ 37·78	— 62,917	—1238,883	—13,16,960
	I M R	+ 1·78	— 44,028	—1,15 044	—10,49,072
	A D G Ry		— 6 326	—1,302 —	27,688
	Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 13·21	+ 921	+ 4,703 +	5,624

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 12th December on 504·20 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1 58,000	2,40,000	4,000	4,02,000
On per mile of Railway	313	476	8	797
For previous 23 weeks of half year	32,14,661	36,87,168	23,544	69,27,363
Total for 24 weeks	33,72,851	39,27,168	29,544	73,29,363
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,57,208	2,44 294	2,976	4,34,578
Per mile of Ry. do.	371	485	7	863
Total to corresponding date do.	33,20 858	45,31,081	26,497	79,48,434
Decrease for the week			Rs.	32 578
Do to date			Rs.	6,19,071

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Annual Session.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2

In opening the annual session of Muslim League at Amritsar, Mr. Sy made a long speech, in which he discu the position taken up by the Mahomed and said that they held aloof from the In National Congress, not because they not want co-operation, but because M medans could work with Hindus alone non-controversial lines.

Sheikh Abdulla, Secretary. Female Ed tion Section, read a report last night rev ing last year's work. The Normal Sc to be raised to a Central Training College girls, was opened last year and showed rem able progress. There were eighty girls on rolls; monthly income doubled to Rs. The Khairpur, Tanak and Bahawalpur St have endowed the school with annual gr of Rs. 50 each. Thirty-six acres of land acquired through Government, The Col building begins this year with high enclo walls for strict purdah.

At to-day's sitting, the Deputy C missioner, Amritsar, and the Director Education, Punjab, were present, the presid being the Nawab of Lacca.

Two important resolutions about Urdu w passed. The second resolution was emphatic protest against the Vice-Chance Chatterji's suggestion in his convocat address to give primary instruction in Punjabi,

The resolution aroused tremendous exci ment and indignation. The entire audien rose in condemnation of Mr. Chatterji's sugg tion and punctuated the successive speake protest with deafening applause,

Mahomed Shafi, Barrister-at-Law, in magnificent speech, ridiculed the idea, sayi it would have come with better grace from Punjabi. He knew soi-disant patriots hav engineered the campaign against their nation al language, and would die in defence of th national heritage of culture and past glories Punjabi was no language. It differed i every district in form and idiom. Mr. Chat terji's suggestion, if adopted, would spel ruin to unifying national unpulses about which patriots could be so eloquent on occasions.

Ali Iman, Barrister-at-Law, denounced the idea as mischievous and desired a memorial to Government signed by the entire assembly.

The proposal was adopted and about three thousand signatures were secured on the spot.

The Mohsin Ulmulk Memorial Fund was started, and Rs. 10,000 promised on the spot.

A local committees was formed for every Indian province to collect about three lakhs to form a suitable memorial for him.

THE feeling is growing that Canada must bear her share in the defence of the Empire by sea. The Ottawa "Journal," discussing the question, says:—"Canada should be willing to assume her share of the burden o Imperial naval defence. The project for a small fleet of coast-defence vessels and a branch of the Naval Reserve does not promise anything which naval experts are inclined to accept as really valuable. What is needed for the maintenance of the Empire is a single great Fleet. It is time that Canada awoke to her duty in respect to the upkeep of such a Fleet. Her contribution should be in real money, and her payment of money should be conditional only upon her right to representation in the Councils of the Admiralty."

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BY THE WAY.

THE NEW AGE.

e not greatly impressed by the new Post rcular enjoining extraordinary politeness on e operators. For we think too highly of idered and determined rudeness of this lass of public servants to believe that a g like that will have any power to turn vanquished, from their enterprise of e. And, frankly, we should find ourselves on the telephone if "Trunk number, and "What is your number, please?" rry to have kept you waiting," took the —well, of the expressions to which we are sides, accustomed. The new circular conju- strange pictures of future conversations, in earing 'Trunk number," we say, expec- as to a child—"if you—what?" And as for gestion that, when the three minutes are up, d be politely urged to take more instead of nt off, that seems to open up a vista of e touting not dissimilar to the shoals of nding circulars for which the Post Office is onsible.

COCK-FIGHTING ARMY.

is a land of strange and interesting contrasts. side with the aping of modern civilisation ts appurtenances of gold encrusted uniforms f twenty-one guns and the like flourishes undisguised and unabashed the worship rpent. So, too, when the all conquering General Simon which by the might of its and the irresistibility of its advance had the capital and was making a triumphant through the streets, the soldiers were seen rrying their fighting cocks. We seem to be red in a moment to the social life of Eng- elf a hundred or a hundred and fifty years ago, ock-pits were the great relaxation of all classes, cricket and football had begun their benfi- ay. This love of a "sport," now dead in d, is not confined to the negroes of Haiti. rethren of Cuba are deeply attached to the seeing two cocks peck each other to pieces, hen General Magoon issued a proclamation ding the continuance of these delights there hreatenings of a sanguinary insurrection. It gerous work, of course, to criticise the habits ll-conquering army such as General Simon's, f another General Magoon interposed in to put down cock-fighting and a good many more important survivals of the dark ages might be some hope for the country. Un- y, America feels no zest for such an under- .

TOP FLOORS HEALTHIEST.

is common knowledge that at the ordinary of the highway we practically exist in a sedi- of bacteria. Higher up analysis gives a more actory account. Chemistry also shows con- able impurities in the air at the ground level ared with the air, even at a small elevation, e. It follows that the air of buildings would be , on the ground floor, and then it would ually show improvement as the floors above are ed until the cleanest air of all would be n on the top floor. Moreover, the health g properties of sunlight are more likely realised on the top floor than on any below. These facts, the "Lancet" argues, er the policy of hotel-keepers and others, now lifts are so much in vogue, perfectly illogical, h is that higher prices for rooms on the lower should be charged than for the rooms on the er-floors. It is, of course, in pure innocence that hotel-proprietor charges less for a healthier ironment and the visitor who has any regard for gienic facts will not be slow to take advantage this innocence. Doubtless there are those who bkon the ascending and descending of a building a lift a source of inconvenience and delay or en of risk, but there are decided compensations, modern science clearly teaches.

X-RAY FOR WARTS.

It is worth while to know that the very simplest ay of getting rid of a wart is by a single application the X-rays. The mode of application in the case warts is, says the "Hospital" very similar to that mployed in ringworm. The wart does not fall off aring the actual application, but within a week or n days afterwards it simply drops off, leaving mooth and healthy skin behind it. The time ccupied by each sitting is sometimes between 15 inutes and 30 minutes, and no dressings or other pplications are required. The procedure gives a inimum amount of trouble to the patient, a aximum of certainty of immediate cure, and no arring. One kind of wart which is particularly nnoying to its possessor is that which grows upon he scalp among the hair. These warts may occur n people who are quite grown up or even past iddle life. It is as easily cured by an application f the X-rays as are the warts upon juvenile hands.

FIGHTING A FLOOD WITH DYNAMITE.

Defying the Federal Government, the citizens of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on December 3rd deflected he course of the Arkansas River by dynamiting a idge of rock, and saved the town from inundation. For several days the river had been rising steadily and pressing with terrific force against the levee or dyke which protects the low-lying town from des- truction and threatening to sweep away the entire ommunity. The residents appealed to the uthorities at Washington for authority to deflect the river, but the Federal Govern- ment, which has sole control over all rivers, refused on the ground that great damage might be done. The United States Marshal, the local representative of the Federal, Government was ordered to prevent the deflection. The Marshal knew the attempt was to be made, but he took a posse by mistake to the wrong bank of the river, and was unable to cross again, while the dynamit ing was in progress. Owing to the heavy current the dynamiters worked from midnight until 2 a.m., when the ledge of rocks was blown out, and the current swung away from the levee to a bank two miles from the town. The news of this victory spread through the town. People turned out of their beds, church bells were rung, bonfires lit in the streets, and thanksgiving prayers offered at the levee, for the salvation of the town.

PRINCE AS LAWYER.

Prince August Wilhelm, the fourth son of the Ger- man Emperor who has already taken a doctor's degree at Strasburg, formed the centre of a small ceremony on Section 2 when he enrolled his name in the regis- try of Berlin University as hearer of lectures to be given this term by Professor Gierke, Professor Karl, and Professor Seckel. At a similar ceremony, when he was introduced into the Government service at Potsdam a few days ago it is said that he made a speech in reply to the address of the Government President von der Schulenburg stating that "as the Kaiser's son and a Hohenzollern he had the great desire to penetrate into the minds of the people and to understand their aims." After Prince Wil- helm has concluded his studies at the university he will pass a lawyer's examination and remain in the Government service as other young barristers do.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HAT-PINS WITH IMITATION GEMS.

Imitation precious stones are far harder to keep in good condition than real gems. They have, in point of fact, put a fresh burden on those who take seriously the care of the small adjuncts of dress, and who are as punctilious where their hat-pins are concerned as they are in the matter of a real diamond- ring of brooch. A jewelled hat-pin, as a matter of fact, receives so much hard wear and exposure to dump that the paste or coloured stone requires con- stant attention. Prepared whiting or chalk—very finely powdered so as to rid it of grit—rubbed over the gems with a soft piece of chamois skin is won- derfully successful in producing a brilliant sheen; where rhinestones are in question, another clean leather being used as a final polish instead of a brush, which would result in scratching the surface. Jet requires, however, different treatment. A bath of vinegar and water in equal quantities is the best remedy for the large flat hat-pins and buckles which —as part of the trimming of a hat—are so much more noticeable nowadays than they were when they were hidden out of sight in the middle of foliage and ribbon. Steeping for a quarter of an hour is usually sufficient to restore the lustre of weather- beaten jet, while, instead of wiping the wet surface the pin should be placed to dry slowly of its own accord.

CLEANING PASTE.

Good paste is never injured by damp, provided, however, that, if the pins are washed, the stone is fastened by means of a claw setting and is not fixed by any other method in which the water would dissolve the attachment. Soaking for two or three minutes in warm water is the best means of cleaning paste, the head of the pin being then gone over with a short bristled nail brush dipped in warm soap- suds. If very dull, the old-fashioned recipe should be tried which was invariably followed in the times when the Beau Nashes of the day in satin knee- breeches and silken hose fastened their lace jabots and their high-heeled shoes with paste buckles. The remedy then in vogue lay in placing the orna- ment while still wet in a box of jeweller's saw- dust and leaving it there until dry, when a soft brush was considered all that was necessary to give the stones the fictitious lustre of diamonds. Cyanide of potash is another good remedy for dull paste; gloves being, however neces- sary when cleaning with a chemical of this descrip- tion, so as to avoid injuring the hands; the orna- ment being simply plunged into the potash and then soaked for a moment of two in warm water. Jade hat-pins require rubbing occasionally with jeweller's prepared chalk, a paste of the chalk and water, spread over the surface, left for a few moments, and then simply brushed off, being the most successful method of brightening the surface. Tortoiseshell can be treated either with powdered pumice stone, made into a paste with sweet oil, all traces being eventually removed by dipping the head of the pin in warm water, or with powdered rottenstone and oil.

AN INTERESTING JUTE CASE.

"Max" writes in "Capital":—A case with con- siderable interest to the jute trade has just been decided at Home. There has been a long-standing grievance in connection with the winding up of shipments, consignees short of their number of bales being asked to take bales without any mark. In the case of the steamer "Livingstonia" this was resented unless allowance was made for the infe- riority of quality which was tendered but this the ship's agents declined to give. The result was that the consignees would not take the no-mark bales, claimed upon the ship for the number of bales short and deducted the amount of the claim from freight in hand. The ship sued for the bal- lance of freight, and recently decision was given in the court upholding the procedure of the consig- nees, who were also awarded expenses in connection with the case.

All transport companies, steamers, railways, sail- ing ships, etc, have gradually been trying to whittle away their responsibility for anything and every- thing in connection with the goods they accept for transport. They decline to be responsible for marks and numbers, damage during transit, short delivery and in fact wish to divest themselves of every risk, unless the collection of the freight. The mills here have been suffering at the hands of the railway and steamer companies somewhat after the same manner as the Dundee spinners have been at the hands of the liners. Following on the Home decision above referred to, it is probable that a good test case here would put matters on a better footing than they are now.

"The Dundee Advertiser" says: The jute ware- houses here are getting choked up again and 11d per ton per month has been paid for accommodation. Dundee is provided with material for the greater part of the season—in fact, it is not rash to say, nearly the whole of it, comparing one total with another." And "The Dundee Trade Report" receiv- ed by last mail remarks:—"For first marks to pass the Arbitrator is now something unusual, and the quality now arriving is pronounced to be even worse than last year. A part from the falling-off in quality, the length of root and increases with every shipment, and in some cases it is said that it is hardly apparent where any attempt has been made at cutting. Colour, it is stated, has not one item in its favour. It has turned from day to night. Evidently the selected bales sent out to Calcutta by the Dundee Jute Importers' Association to convey to the balers the standard that should be main- tained have been paid little heed to. A contract is now looked upon in the same sense as a provisional invoice, the quality to be settled after arrival."

PILES AND ECZEMA

A PROVEN CURE.

The torturing irritation of piles (itching, bleed- ing or blind), eczema, and any itching skin com- plaint is allayed by the first application of Doan's Ointment; and even stubborn cases, which have resisted other treatment for years, quickly yield to this healing ointment.

Doan's Ointment is remarkably soothing, healing and antiseptic. Not only is it successful in every case where the directions for use are faithfully ob- served, but its cures are lasting.

Mrs. M. A. Cady, of 62, Wellington Street, Can- ton, Cardiff, Wales, says:—"For four or five years I have suffered so badly with piles that I have hardly been able to sit or stand; in fact, I have scarcely known what to do with myself. I have been under two operations at Leeds Infirmary for them, and tried no end of ointments and liniments, but I could get no better.

"I quickly found the benefit of Doan's Ointment and by the time I had finished the pot the improve- ment was wonderful. I cannot speak too highly of Doan's Ointment, and you are welcome to make what use you like of my name, for the sake of others. (Signed) (Mrs.) M. A Cadby."

8 1/2 years later Mrs. Cadby said:—"I haven't had any return of the piles since Doan's Ointment cured me."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box, 20, Bombay.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The policy of marking time in giving out orders for new warships has doubtless had much to com- mend it during the "Dreadnought" era. By defer- ring the commencement of new construction until late in the financial year the Admiralty have been able to profit by watching the action of other naval Powers, but it has at last apparently been decided that the circumstances are such as to make it desir- able to go forward with new proposals soon after the naval year commences, instead of towards the end. The effect of delaying new construction is seen in the fact that neither of the only two large armoured ships in the current programme has yet been put in band. Rear-Admiral Bearcroft, superin- tendent for contract-built ships, recently held out the hope to firms on the Clyde that orders for battle- ships might be expected "shortly," and the only inference to be drawn from this remark is that the Admiralty intend to inaugurate a new policy by giving effect to the shipbuilding programme on the lines suggested by Mr. Arnold-Forster when he com- menced to institute business-like methods at the Admiralty.

A MUCH-IMPROVED "INVINCIBLE."

It is now possible to give an outline of the principal features of the armoured cruiser—the fourth "Invincible"—to be built at Devonport dockyard. After what has been said from time to time concerning the precautions adopted to keep the characteristics of the vessel confidential, it will not come as a surprise to learn that the justification of this secrecy is forthcoming in the remarkable development which the vessel will represent in comparison with the three cruisers of the "Invin- cible" group. Whereas these "battleship cruisers" are 530 feet in length, the new vessel will be 570 feet between perpendiculars, with a displacement of 18,000 tons against 17,250, a specifical horse-power of 45,000 compared with 41,000, and a guaranteed speed of 28 knots or three knots in excess of the nominal speed of the three "Invincibles." In estimating the probable speed of the new vessel, it has to be remembered that the 25-knot turbine cruisers have on trial exceeded the stipulated speed by a mean of at least two knots, consequently it is not unreasonable to assume that the new vessel will be good for quite 30 knots. Even on the designed speed she will be the fastest cruiser in the world the nearest approach to her being Germany's "F," which is given an estimated speed of 25 knots.

THE ADMIRALTY AND THE CHANNEL FLEET.

The exigencies of the service involve disappoint- ment from time to time, and an instance of this is supplied by the rearrangement for Christmas leave in the Channel Fleet, so as to comply with the decision of the Admiralty to keep one-half of the ships fully manned. A year ago a good deal was said both in and out of Parliament about the whole of the Channel Fleet ships being partly demo- bilised for about a month while the crews were given Christmas leave, and word pictures were drawn of the consequences which might have resulted from the senior war fleet being for weeks together in a state of unreadiness for emergency service. No such criticism will be possible this Christmas under the arrangement for keeping the crews of one-half the ships intact. The only hardship aris- ing from this plan is that one-fourth instead of one-half the personnel in Lord Charles Beresford's command will be ashore at Christmas. Every man will, however, get his full measure of leave, although it may not be his turn to take it until the festive season is on the wane. The advantage which the new arrangement provides from a service standpoint will be held to far outweigh any personal disappoint- ment it may occasion.

AGE AND ACTION.

The great strides now being made in naval warfare point to still further developments in the near future which will have an effect almost incalculable and it is of the utmost importance that we should have the best possible experts at work in their different branches of Naval activity while they are still young and zealous, with experience but not grey- hairs. In these days of rapid progress it is essential to have the right man in the right place, and the strain and stress of altering conditions is increasingly making it necessary that younger men should be placed in the higher Naval offices if their abilities make them more fitted for such works than older men Lord Charles Beresford has preached younger Admirals for a decade now. A veteran who has climb- ed laboriously up to the higher ranks, and has become accustomed to a regular and habitual order of things, is rather apt to be conservative as regards progress and to regard reforms with a suspicious eye, he is not nearly so open-minded, though this attitude of his may be quite unconscious, as a young man who is used to an atmosphere of change and is ever awake to improve existing weapons and conditions. Therefore I am glad to see a distinct tendency in the senior service to allow young and deserving officers to early attain high offices in which their abilities have full play, and where they are capable of doing really efficient work. The cases of Captains Dampier and Beatty will serve to illustrate this distinct movement on the part of the Admiralty towards young and able officers; one also agrees with such a judicious mixture of young and old, of course, as will allow the experience of the latter to temper the zeal of the former in Naval reforms.

THE NEAR EAST.

The Near Eastern Question is still far from being settled, and rumours of war, or the preparation for it, come from Vienna, Belgrade, and Cettinje. There is nevertheless, no reason to believe that a peaceful solution of the difficulty will not be found possible. As between Austria and Turkey the boycott is the acute point of controversy. It would be to the credit of Baron von Aehrenthal if he resumed direct negotiations, waiving a consideration of this difficul- ty. The Austrians are mobilising, and have the unqualified support of Germany, as Prince Bulow has announced, though we cannot believe that Germany is urging Austria to make war on Turkey. Military preparations, however, are pushed on with feverish haste. The troops in Bosnia have been reinforced by three artillery regiments from Vienna and Brunn, which have been placed on a war footing, and it is believed that the 15th corps will be doubled to constitute two corps, with headquarters at Serajevo and and Banjaluka. There is also a corps in Herzegovina, and it is said that eight batteries are reinforcing the artillery on the Montenegrin frontier, and that a mountain brigade is to be formed for Herzegovina and Dalmatika. It is further rumoured that the Honved troops will be retained with the colours when their time expires. The Austrians are thus preparing for every contin- uality, and the strong front they are presenting may rule the situation. Diplomacy backed by force is a powerful agency, as Baron von Aehrenthal is well aware, and it would be lamentable if the means of diplomacy should not suffice to avert the catastrophe of war.

THE NEW CAVALRY SWORD.

A pattern of the new cavalry sword has now been decided on and approved for manufacture. As previously intimated in these columns, it differs from the previous one in that it has a straight tapering blade to facilitate thrusting. The guard is shaped to afford more protection on the left side, and the grip is formed to fit the hand, while there is a recess for the thumb cut in the back at the fore end of the grip. The weight of the sword is an ounce or so under 3lb., while its balance is 2 1-2 to 3in. from the hilt. It may be inevitable that conflicting views should be taken as to whether the principles that have governed its design are correct, but the Army Council have done their best to obtain the soundest opinions, and it is to be hoped that on the whole the sword will be approved. There are many most capable officers, we know, who disapprove of the new weapon, but on the other hand there are officers in command, and keen in their zeal for good swordsmanship, who favour the thrusting arm. There will probably be less discus- sion as to the merits of the new sword bayonet, which approaches the Japanese model, and whose blade is 2in. longer than the present pattern and single edged, with one end of the cross-piece formed as a hook. This brings the total length to a frac- tion under 22in., with a weight of 1lb 1-2oz.

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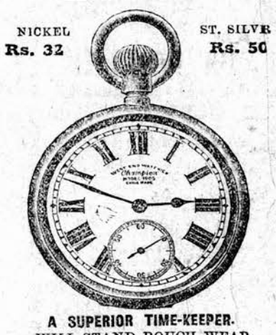

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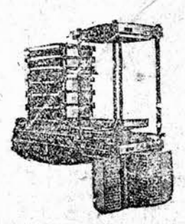

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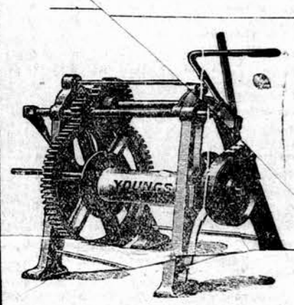

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3 do.	Rentes	96 3/4	unchgd	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	98 7/8	1/8	
3½ do.	Govt. Securities....	83 1/16	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...		22 15/16	3/16	
do.	do. 2 months' hence	22 15/16	3/16	
do.	in New York ...	49 3/4	3/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...		25·11		—1
do.	do. do. Berlin....	20·46 3/4	unchgd	
do.	do. do. New York.	4·87	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2	since 28th May	
do	Short London Bills	2 5/16	unchgd	
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Mid-Americans	... 4·96+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 7/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·77	4·77	4·73	4·76	4·76
+05	+05	+05	+05	+04
May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
4·76	4·76	4·76	4·69	
+04	+03	+04	+04	

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	141,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	212,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	60,000 "
Do to Continent	68,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·30 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·71+04	Advances on bullish figures and on ex-pectations of a decree in the movement.
Do. do. May 8·90	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 13/16+1/16
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·07+08
Do. do. May 8·02+08
Closing Tone of Spot Steady.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports...303,000 Bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...186,000 "
Do. do. France and Continent...113,000 "
Do. do. Japan ... 12000 "
Do. do. Cotton at U.S. Ports ... 1,01,000 "
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports ...886,000 "
Do. (a) Under 12-08.

...ipts for U. K. Ports ... 220,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore ... ... Feb.-Mch.—Antwerp—Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 45 1-2 Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp—Nominal.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1-2 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 2½d. Value.
Arrivals :—
"Elysia," "Braunfels."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [29TH DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
6 Packages Gold Coins	Rs. 202	Dubai	Sundry Importers.
Rupees	10,300		
1 Package Sova.	255	Muscat	
Rupees	1,945		
8 Bundles Rs.	6,000	Bushire	
1 Bundle Rs	1,800	Dubai	M. Mackenzie & Co
1 do do ...	1,500	Abass	
1 do do ...	250	Jask	
1 Bundle Sova...	150	Dwarka	
2 do do ...	3,765	Busreh	E. Hayim
Rupees	5,000	Zanzibar	M. Permanand,
1 Box Gold Bullions	4,900		

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :—
The market was firm throughout the day with T. T. and demand at 1s 3 31-32d and credits 3 months' sight at 1s 4 5-32d. No transactions were reported, but Banks were buyers of Credits 3 months' sight at 1s 4 5-32d without sellers offering. Far Eastern rates have advanced as given below in sympathy with the advance in silver.
We quote :—

On London ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Trade	149 1-4
Telegraphic 30 days' sight...	129 3-4
Telegraphic 3 days sight ..	151
Currency 30 days' sight ...	167 3-4

Government Paper :—
The market opened and closed quiet at 94-12 for Cash and Settlement, and an eighth higher for 2nd Settlement (3rd February), with very little business transacted. Calcutta quotations are ready 94-12 and 94-14 for a month's delivery.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94-12
1st Settlement	" 94-12
2nd Settlement	" 94-14

Bullion :—
In the London market, Bar silver is quoted at 22 15-16 for both Spot and Forward, which shows an advance of 3-16d. New York also has advanced by 3-8 cent to 49 3-4. The local market has a fluctuating [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible]

amount of business having been transacted. The prices of Bar gold remained unchanged as given below.
We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	57	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	57	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	58	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The Home markets opened steadier all round after the Holidays. Locally there was not much change in rates, on opening, from yesterday morning, but the market had a steadier tone and there was a moderate demand in the bazaar for forward delivery. Exporters however were doing little. At the close we quote as under in a steady market.
For ready cotton there was again only a moderate demand by exporters and mills, and the turnover at Colaba was estimated at 3,000 to 4,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	225-6	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	221	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	206	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	198	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	192	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	192	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	181	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	176 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	180-81	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	179	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	169 1-2	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.	
Estimated Sales ...	6,000	bales.
Total Imports ...	68,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·79	4·79	4·78	4·77
	+02		+01

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept
4·78	4·78	4·77	4·77	4·73
+02	+02	+01	+01	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
For ready the market is again easier, and for forward delivery prices are steady as under :—

Ready	Rs. 7 15 0	B. T.
April-May	" 7 12 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet and we quote as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	...Rs. 8 0 0	B. T.
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May	... " 7 10 6	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is firm, but there is not much business doing.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	" 45 8 0	
Mimbara	" 46 8 0	
White Khandeish ...	" 47 8 0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready	... Rs. 9 5 0	B.T.
April-May	... Rs. 9 5 0	R.T.
Tone—Steady.		

Castorseed :—

Ready	... Rs. 29 8 0	
Tone—Steady.		

Cottonseed :—

Ready	... Rs. 25 0 0	
Tone—Quiet but steady.		

Cowrasseed :—

Ready	... Rs. 6 9 0	
Tone—Quiet.		

Groundnuts—
Ready ... ... Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May ...	Rs. 5 6 6	R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 14 0	R. T.
Tone—Steady.		

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

A good lot of Bombay Bank shares has to-day changed hands at	... 1,487½
India	72
Indian Specie Bank	57 1-2

Mills :—

David	445
Kohinoor	830
Manekji Petit	3,315
New Great Eastern	217½

Miscellaneous :—

The Bombay E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. Ordinary	130
The E. P. S. & T. Co. Pref. ...	154
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	346 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,120

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	580
Panti-Valley	586

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m yesterday :—

Cotton	... 17,941 bales.
Wheat	... 17,749 cwts.
Linseed	... 915 "
Rapeseed	... 746 "
Gingellyseed	... 40,691 "
Poppyseed	... 545 "
Groundnuts	... 2,353 "
Castorseed	... 2,898 "
Rice	... 107,397 "
Myrabollams	... 4,693 "
Cottonseed... ...	... 60,390 "
Mowraseed... ...	... 858 "
Gram	... 1,501 "
Jowar	... 7,698 "
Maize	... 1,386 "

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th Dec on 1728 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	700	.....	1,200
Or per mile of Rail way	29	40	....	69
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	8,886	4,930	32	13,848
Total for 24 weeks...	9,386	5,630	32	15,048
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	377	401	4	782
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	23	....	45
Total to corresponding date do. ...	10,148	6,918	44	17,110

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 418
Decrease to date ..... Rs. 2,062

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th Dec, on 161·55 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,000	28,666	....	26,000
Or per mile of Railway	25	163	....	198
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	1,31,924	4,01,089	3,101	5,36,124
Total for 24 weeks ...	1,36,931	4,24,059	3,101	5,64,124
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	6,854	26,852	133	27,807
Per mile of Railway	42	167	1	197
Total to corresponding date	1,24,240	4,24,560	5,268	5,53,068

...ease for the week ..... Rs. 193
...crease to date ..... Rs. 23,944

EASE ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY

"Recherche Tailoring."
NEW SEASON SUITINGS.
WORTH NOTING.

Only the best and most reliable materials are used. The variety of choice in colourings and designs is unlimited. Our selection is made from the newest and most exclusive styles and is always UP-TO-DATE.

EXPERIENCED CUTTERS EMPLOYED.

NAVY SERGE	FANCY FLANNELS	MART ANGOLAS	NEW CASHMERES	WHITE FLANNELS
The makes in Navy Serge are guaranteed Fast Dyes and the best value.	Newest Designs and colourings in Tropical Texture.	Just the Texture goes Monsoon wears.	Smart Styles. Latest colourings. Large variety.	Reliable Qualities. Gauranteed Shrunk.
LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 35 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 35 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM R. 45 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 55 Cash.	TROUSERS FROM Rs. 12-8 Cash.

NEW CATALOGUE GENTLEMEN'S WEAR JUST READY.

Asquith & Lord Ltd.
GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS, BOMBAY.

LATEST FASHION DETAILS

FIT and COMFORT GUARANTE

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

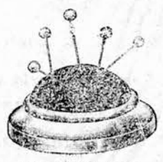
BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife who she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver gifts for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of fresh silver both decorative and for the table.

The inspection of our stock is solicited.

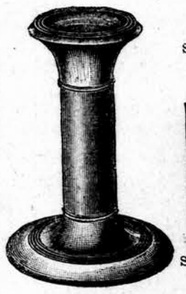
Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.



Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.



Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case. Rs. 32.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19. C.D.V. " 5.

Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

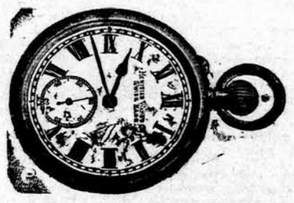
KOKO
FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER.
KOKO is the only Preparation which has been honoured with signed testimonials from ROYALTY.

Bertin
Alexandrine
Feb 25th 1896
"Koko for the hair, is the best dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in every way excellent."
Princess Hohenlohe Langenburg

NOTE.—When buying see that you get KOKO in a dun coloured carton as specially put up by the Proprietors to stand hot climates. Look for the above trade mark on the bottle and carton.
KOKO-MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, LONDON, E.C.
"KOKO" is sold all over the world at 1/-, 2/6, & 4/6 per bottle.

Mellin's Food
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—
Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill & Ltd.
Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.



MERIDIAN WATCH Co.

Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue of Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.

Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.

Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address : "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1875.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name .....
Address .....

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
When frequently used.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

MARTELL'S
celebrated
Blue & Silver Label

BRANDIES

"One Star," "Two Star," "Three Star," and their liqueurs—V.O., V.S.O., V.S.O.P.

Known throughout the world to be of the very highest quality and distilled solely from wine produced in the vineyards of the famous Charente district.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the vilest form of Imitation—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E. Reg. by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

FUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

PALANPUR.

PUR Dec. 28.—A deputation, headed by ndas Tribhuwan, Solicitor, arrived by Satur- to present an address to His Highness the hib of Palanpur, on behalf of the citizens ay. A grand Durbar was held at the al Palace yesterday afternoon at which Cates, the Political Agent, Palanpur, Strong, the Assistant Political Agent, and opean guests of the Political Agent, Umraos, ars, State Officials and leading men of the mbering over five hundred were present. members of the deputation were introduced Highness and the Political Agent, Mr. said :—

Highness, Colonel Cates Princes, Chief Ladies and Gentlemen.—We have puted by an eminently representative of Bombay to perform a function was our ardent desire to have performed rn City and in our own midst. It was fated otherwise. The sad illness of Her y Lady Clarke followed by the still currence of her death, cast a gloom over we could not, while our hearts were sore f, think of carrying out our original s. It is thus that we are to-day deputed to your Highness the feelings of esteem ere affection which your Highness has d in the hearts of the people of Bombay. ld be imagined, when we welcomed your to our City, that we were to meet in ghness, a royal personage, possessing a ion of virtues and an amount of goodness, to be met with in Chiefs. All of us, poor, whether of any race or religion, profession, who had the honour and of having visited your Highness left your presence with an inestimable regard for hness' goodness and kindly disposition. amidst us for about two months deepened lings and we all felt that unless we gave n to the same, we would be but lacking in es. We thought, therefore, of conveying r Highness our regard and esteem n a lasting form, but as we have just said not do it, allow us therefore to offer on the Bombay public to your Highness an token of our respectful regard for you. aying that your Highness has our esteem observe that the Princes have been no less among us. We congratulate your Highness ving been blessed with two such worthy strious sons. Your Chief Minister, Mr. Ran- l Vandrawandas Patwari has, besides his as your worthy Minister, laid the Vaishnav nity of Bombay under a deep debt of grati- taking an active interest in the revival of ishnavism. I shall now proceed to read the which it is our mission to read and present Highness for your Highness' gracious nce. I should, however before doing so, our sincere thanks to you all for so kindly ing to our invitation and gracing the n with your presence.

ddress read ran as follows :—

His Highness Nawab Saheb Sir Shere ed Khanji Saheb Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Saheb of Palanpur State :—May it your Highness, We, the undersigned, of blic of Bombay, and your Highness' subjects, t in Bombay, have much pleasure in offering Highness our joyful greeting and cordial e on the present occasion of your Highness' it to this City since your Highness' acces- the Palanpur Gadi. It was originally our on to offer an Address of Welcome and ation to your Highness at an Evening party Town Hall, where a large number of your ss' subjects and the Bombay public would en afforded an opportunity to assemble in Highness' honour, but out of deference r Highness' wish, sympathetically prompt- the unfortunate occurrence of the serious of Her Excellency Lady Clarke, the sad s of whose death have since been received universal regret, we have abandoned the idea, we crave your Highness' acceptance of this of our great esteem and regard for your ness. During Your Highness' short stay in midst, our hearts have all been gladdened by umerous manifestations of your Highness' good high qualities of head and heart, your High- courtesy, uniform alike to rich and poor, and Highness' good feelings towards, and kind ideration for, the welfare of your Highness' cts. Since your Highness' accession to the nsir Gadi, the State of Palanpur stands out picuous throughout India as a strik- example of the benefits accruing to te governed by a high-minded, cultured and ficent Ruler. The reforms introduced into the by your Highness are too numerous to tion, but we cannot refrain from expressing our al admiration for what your Highness has done rds promoting the mental and physical well- of your Highness' subjects. In the great of Education, your Highness has established a schools, high schools, girls' schools and ic libraries, which all contribute to spread ledge and refinement among your Highness' cts and enable them to appreciate to the full blessings of an enlightened rule. The only anage within the wide area which separates ere from Ahmedabad, owes its existence to Highness' munificence. No less remarkable our Highness' thoughtful provision for the iation of human suffering in your Highness' tory. The well-equipped Hospitals founded by Highness at Palanpur and Deesa confer a t boon on your Highness' subjects and gate the ravages of disease. The measures pted by the State in times of plague epidemics, ely, prompt evacuation and the provision of able dwellings outside the affected area, are far- ing in their good effects. The lavish expendi- by the State in its praiseworthy endeavour to t suffering and hardship during famine, notably ng the great famine of 1899, has won appreci- n on all sides. The striking fact that no less 70 new villages have sprung into existence in Highness' territory during your Highness' rule are all thriving under your Highness' fostering is ample proof of the prosperity of the State r your Highness' benign rule. Though Palan- is essentially a Mahammadan State in creed, yet religious toleration and equal rights and privi- enjoyed by the various communities subject to Highness, tend to maintain harmonious feelings reen them. As many as 128 villages in your hness' territory are held under joint ownership, ally a constant source of bickering, and yet e and order prevail throughout your Highness' inions. For the special benefit of your High- Hindu subjects, your Highness caused to be t the splendid road leading from your High- territory to the sacred shrine of Ambaji, an nce of your Highness' spirit of religious tole- e to which the annals of history supply a el in the spirit of the great Emperor Akbar. ur Highness has, with characteristic foresight, ured the certainty of the future good administra- n of the State by the education and bringing up Prince Tallemahomad Khanji Saheb, Heir- pparent to the Gadi, and Prince Yavur Hoosein anji Saheb, who have received such excellent cepts under your Highness' watchful eye, and o both bid fair to be the worthy sons of a worthy her. The Heir-Apparent's career in the Imperial Cadet Crops, and the tact and wisdom, innate and inherent with which he conducts the State Customs and Forest Departments, the onerous charge of which has devolved early on his young shoulders, reflect great credit on the popular young Prince, and are a source of gratification to your Highness' subjects. The people of Palanpur are no less fortunate in their present Karbhari, Mr. Ranchordlal Patvari, B. A., LL.B., who comes from an old stock, of marked administrative ability, a long line of whose ancestors have held responsible posts in various Native States. In conclusion, we warmly congratulate your Highness on the many great and good deeds of public utility achieved by your Highness, and sincerely wish your Highness long life and good health to enjoy many years of happiness and prosperity in the midst of your noble family and happy subjects.

Mr. Vahlubhai Kandass then made a few observations about the career of His Highness and read the Gujarathi translation of the address.

After that Mr. Alimahommed said a few words and then the address, enclosed in a beautiful silver casket was presented.

The Heir-Apparent Sahibzada Talemahomed Khanji gave the following reply to the address and it was translated in Guzarathi by Sahibzada Yaver-hussein Khanji :—

Mr. Nagindas and members of the deputation,—By the desire of my beloved father, I beg to return to you, on his behalf, his warmest thanks for your kind address of welcome and the many good things you have said about him, and myself. His Highness, my revered father, is very gratefully affected by the sentiments of good will and appreciation which you have evinced towards him and he desires me to assure you, gentlemen, that the terms of praise you have so generously lavished upon him, are far in excess of his own merits. The foremost and constant care of every ruler, worthy of the name, should be the advancement of the welfare of his subjects, and it affords His Highness, keen gratification to learn that in the discharge of what he considers to have been his essential duty towards his subjects, he has won their appreciation. Further, gentlemen, we have been deeply impressed by the hospitality and good fellowship of my subjects residing in Bombay and of the citizens of Bombay, the foremost city in India, who, inspite of their manifold and pressing duties in their respective capacities, have still found time to offer us such a splendid reception to their beautiful City, and to do so much for our entertainment during our short but very pleasant stay in your midst. My father has been very pleased to meet again his many old friends in Bombay and to have made the acquaintance of so many of your worthy and distinguished citizens. The pleasant memories of our stay in Bombay will always remain deeply tainted by the sorrowful recollection of the great calamity which has befallen us all in the sad and untimely death of Her Excellency, the late lamented Lady Clarke, and our hearts go out in genuine sympathy towards you and towards that worthy and good Governor so well beloved of us all, His Excellency Sir George Clarke, and his kind-hearted daughter, to whom may the Almighty give strength and fortitude to bear the irreparable loss they have sustained. If universal sympathy can alleviate the grief of a fond husband and loving daughter ours is with them in all sincerity. I now beg to conclude gentlemen, by once more thanking you and all the citizens of Bombay including my subjects residing there, very warmly and wishing you all happiness and prosperity.

The proceedings then terminated after the distribution of "Attar," and "Pan Supari."

BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, DEC. 27.—The Christmas Entertainment for the Children of Bangalore was held on Wednesday at the Bowring Institute. It is significant of the growing popularity of this entertainment that no less than 263 children, to say nothing of their parents and other relations, gathered together in the grounds of the Institute to participate in the fun. This number of children is the largest that has assembled on a similar occasion, being 30 more than last year, which was a record. The arrangements were in the hands of an energetic Committee headed by Mrs. Walter Abraham, who, during the last two months, has devoted much thought, trouble and time towards devising a really successful entertainment for the children. She used her kindly offices to secure the co-operation of Messrs. Aldrich Salmon and Co., which firm showed its liberality in supplying all the gifts at nominal prizes, the happy result being that each child received very handsome gifts. During the earlier part of the evening the children were entertained with games and tea, and at dusk they trooped into the hall where they beheld the finest Christmas Tree that has graced the room. Mr. Wailling represented Santa Claus and soon stripped the tree of its presents. The children were delighted and nobody looked happier than Mrs. Abraham, whose popularity with the younger generation is unbounded. A dance for the children followed and the function did not terminate till nearly 9-30 P.M.

CHRISTMAS IN BANGALORE.

Yesterday at the Kirk there was a Carol Service at 6-15 which was well attended. The special music consisted of a pretty selection of Christmas Carols and Gounod's anthem "Nazareth." This morning there was the usual Christmas Day Service. The interior of the church was tastefully decorated by Mrs. Mitchell, and the ladies of the congregation. The Anthem "Thus speaketh the Lord of Hosts" (Stainer) was particularly well rendered.

At St. John's Church the evening Carol Service consisted of the singing by the Choir of Stainer's Anthem "O Zion that bringeth good tidings," Farmer's pretty carol "In the field with their flocks abiding," the solo portions of which were excellently rendered by Mrs. Burby, and a selection of choruses, solos, duets and a quartette from the Cantata "The Night of Wonders." Mr. Liddle sang the solo in the Anthem effectively and Mrs. Game rendered the contralto solo "In a Lowly Manger" with great expression. Others who were heard to advantage were Miss Duckworth. Miss E. Duckworth, Miss Whitby and Mr. E. Game. This morning there were three Services ; a plain celebration at 7-30, a coral celebration (Dykes in F.) at 8-30 and Matins at 11 a.m., at which Goss's anthem "Behold ! I bring you good tidings," was sung. The decorations to the interior of the Church were very beautiful, thanks to the trouble taken therewith by Mrs. Lowsley, Mrs. Molesworth, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Bloxham, Miss Fullerton and Mr. Fernandez. The Altar, Reredos, Choir Stalls, pulpit and font were one mass of artistically arranged lillies, asters and geraniams with plenty of ferns and foliage.

A very pleasant carol Service was held at the St. John's Hill Wesleyan Church commencing from 9-30 last night. The choir of the Church was reinforced by willing helpers from other church choirs and under the training and conductorship of Mr. S. Taylor rendered a very attractive service of music. The music consisted of solos and a pretty selection of carols interspersed with readings on Christmas subjects by the Rev. T. R. Slater from the works of Longfellow, Tennyson and Whittier. The music was excellently rendered, especially good being Mrs. Teague's rendering of "The Holy City," the Rev. F. Goodwill's singing of Gounod's "Nazareth" and the duet "Sleep, Holy Babe" by Mrs. Berry and Miss Freeman.

I must reserve the doings in the other churches for my next letter.

THE MARKET SHOW.

The Market Show was held yesterday in the grounds of the Bowring Institute. The Show was on a much larger scale than usual, and the gates were open upto 10 p. m. An industrial department was added this year and proved a remarkable feature. The grounds of the Bowring Institute presented a very gala appearance and great pains had been taken by the Municipality to make the Show at attractive as possible, and the people showed their appreciation of the Committee's efforts by attending in large numbers. Practically all Bangalore was out for the day, the gathering consisting largely of children, who seemed to throughly enjoy the various amusements provided for them by the Municipal Commissioners. There were merry go-rounds, motor-car rides, camel rides, acrobats, Indian jugglers, Lucky Dips and other similar amusements and in many of these the grown-up took as enthusiastic a part as the younger generation. There was the usual show of prime beef and mutton, pork, flowers, vegetables, fruit, and other garden produce, most of which appeared to be of as excellent quality as from the state of the season may have been expected. In regard to the industrial features of the Show I may say that there were a great many excellent exhibits. The City Brick and Tile Works, Mr. C. Campbell, Agent of the Basel Mission Tile Works and Henke's Tile Work's Agency had erected small pavilions in artistic designs in which they showed a wide range of designs in tiles, paving squares, ornamental pottery, ect. It was a nice display and there did not seem to be much between them in the direction of variety of productions. F. T. Peters and Co., showed a few excellent samples of their work as carriage builders. They exhibited four very handsome turn-outs of attractive design and finish, every part of which was manufactured in their work-shops. The leather goods industry was represented by Messrs. Butler who exhibited footgear and harness in the course of manufacture. The Indian Cycle and G. E. Company had a bicycle department and showed the various stages in the building of their "Demon King" machines. In less than a couple of hours they had several of their bicycles labelled "sold" so I presume that for them there is a fortune in Market Shows. Their motor department was represented by several cars which were kept going the greater part of the day giving rides, and in this direction they did a brisk business. The stock of prize and fancy poultry exhibited was a new departure this year and was well supported. Leghorns, Minoreas, Orpingtons, Dorkings and a variety of breeds were shown.

As was the case in other divisions of the Show the judging has not yet been made absolute, and the results will not be known just yet, but Mr. L. P. Kenyon who has an exhibitor of some fine fowls was nominated for four prizes. Homing pigeons were also shown and some fine birds were awarded prizes.

The Show was kept open till 10 p. m. Mr. F. R. Campbell making the necessary arrangements for encircling the grounds with a chain of electric lights which made the scene a pretty one when dusk fell. The Bands of the R. R. V. and the Rifle Infantry played during the day and the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser honoured the Show with an afternoon visit. Mr. P. L. Moore and the Commissioners of the Municipality, Mr. H. Clarke, Dr. Dorab Seth and Mr. J. H. Stephens are to be heartily congratulated in affording the Bangalore public a very enjoyable day.

Bangalore, 25th Dec.—The Resident left last night for Tarikere and the Dewan returned from Mysore yesterday.

Owing to the scarcity prevailing in various parts of the State the authorities have decided to abandon the idea of holding the City Market Show this year.

In a recent shikar trip, in the Shimoga District, Mr. T. M. Babington and Mr. D. Naylor had some good sport with tigers which were causing trouble in the locality. They bagged two fine animals, both falling to Mr. Naylor's rifle.

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 15,000 for improving the Lal Bagh.

The Government have notified to the Electrical Department that the scheme for an electric tramway for Bangalore must lie over for the present.

Dr. W. Dorab Seth, the Health Officer of the Station Municipality, has been appointed a member of the Parsee Cemetery Committee.

St. John's Day is to be celebrated on Sunday next by the Freemasons of the Station with a special Service at St. Mark's Church at 9 A.M.. The Rev. F. W. Heycock, W. A. Lowsley and D. Welchman will assist in conducting the Service and all the Freemasons in Bangalore will attend in their regalia. On Monday, Mr. F. H. Burr will be installed as Worshipful Master of Lodge "Bangalore," and this ceremony will be followed by a banquet at the Freemasons' Hall.

CAWNPORE.

25th Dec.—The Committee appointed under the Presidentship of Mr. J. Hope Simpson, I.C.S., to enquire into and report upon municipal taxation in the United Provinces brought its session in Cawnpore to a close last Monday, having been engaged in taking evidence for ten days, and a large number of witnesses, representing practically all classes of the community, were examined. Personal enquiries were made into the working of the terminal tax at the barriers, and these I believe, were found in some cases to be not above suspicion. Early next month a movement will be made to Jhansi en route for other places to gather evidence further afield.

The new paid Chairman of the Municipal Board has assumed his duties. The Collector has left the station on a shooting expedition during the Christmas holidays, and has left Mr. Crosthwaite in charge. Mr. J. C. Strachey has unfortunately been compelled to resign the presidentship of the Chamber of Commerce, and the usual course is being followed to fill the vacancy for the short interval between now and the annual general meeting about the end of February.

Rehearsals are being held for an organ recital to take place in the Memorial Church in the beginning of next month. The programme, I hear will include Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" in which the solos are to be taken by Mr. Crosthwaite, C. S., and Mr. Bramwell ; and an anthem with solos by Mrs. Crocker, Mr. Burt and others ; the leadership will be in the hands of Mrs. Crosthwaite, and Mr. C. May Arrindell will preside at the organ. By the indefatigable exertions of the chaplain, the Rev. M. W. Ragg, the New Soldiers' Institute, will be open for actual use on New Year's Day, but the formal opening is to be fixed for some later date. As Mr. Ragg had hoped it would be possible to open the Institute to-day he has invited the soldiers to the parsonage in the afternoon. The scheme of the Soldiers' Institute is not yet completed, and more funds are urgently needed, but no doubt the well-known liberality of Cawnpore will prove equal to the occasion.

On Friday last, there was a very successful meeting of Lodge Harmony to celebrate the installation of Worshipful Brother A. H. Silver as master for the ensuing year. Eight passed Masters and about 50 members of the fraternity from other Lodges were present. After the mystic rites were concluded, the usual annual banquet took place, the string band of the Cameronians was in attendance, and a very enjoyable programme of vocal music further enlivened the evening.

A children's concert was held at the Hazari Club on Monday and Tuesday evenings, having been ably organised by Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, proceeds of which, I understand, are to be devoted to the Soldiers' Institute. I have not heard the exact financial result, but doubtless it will amount to a substantial donation to the funds. The Agricultural College Sports and a Light Horse Gymkhana were held last Saturday, but the two clasped somewhat.

Yesterday was very cloudy, and lighting in the evening gave further promise of the much needed Christmas rain which some years ago we were wont to look with tolerable certainty. This morning, however, indications are not quite so hopeful.

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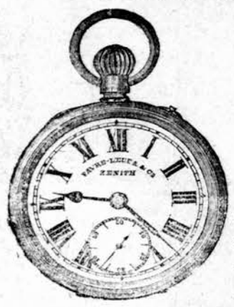

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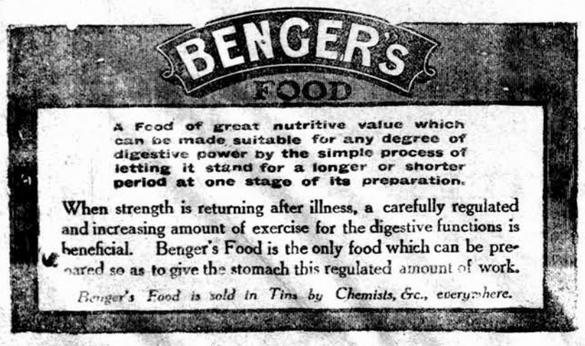

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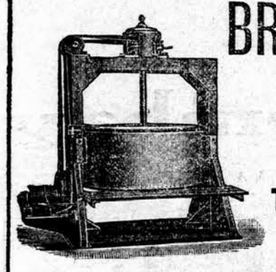

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